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## POLITICAL PARTIES INTERROGATED ON SINGLE-TAX ISSUE

Farmers League, in Open Letter  
to National Chairmen, Says  
Land Profiteering in United  
States Is to Be Dealt With

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—In an open letter addressed to Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee, and to Homer Cummings, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, the Farmers National Single Tax League yesterday called the attention of the two great political parties to the prevalence of rent profiteering in the large cities of the United States, and declared that the elimination of land monopoly and speculation in land values will be made an issue in the next presidential election.

Holding land idle for speculative reasons, the letter says, is one of the prime reasons for the high cost of living, unemployment, and tenant farming, and is the chief obstacle to home-owning on a large scale by the wage earners of the country. The farmers, it says, will make common cause with the wage earners, and, backed by the American Federation of Labor, will conduct a campaign to tax unused land high enough to render it unprofitable when held idle. The open letter is as follows:

"You are probably aware that the prevalence of rent profiteering has so outraged the people of our large cities that they are demanding relief and that if this relief is not forthcoming they will make it an issue at the coming election. We beg to advise you that a number of leading farm organizations are in full sympathy with the city workers in this matter, and will cooperate with them in any political effort that may be necessary to bring relief.

### Farmers' Attitude

"The Farmers National Single Tax League, believing that the right settlement of this rent question goes to the very heart of the high cost of living, unemployment, low wages, tenant farming, and low prices for farm products, is adding, to the limit of its abilities, in this movement, and desires to know what will be the attitude of your party on this question.

"These unjust profiteering rents, unemployment, low wages, tenant farming, and low prices for farm products, are all phases of a single social wrong—the holding of land out of use by the land speculator. The great farm organizations, without exception, have demanded that taxes be so levied as to encourage home-owning and discourage land speculation and tenancy.

"The Farmers National Council, representing 750,000 organized farmers, at the national capital at Washington, at their January conference, declared that 'taxation should be used as a remedy to force into productivity idle acres held for speculation.' The National Grange, at its annual session last fall, declared: 'Taxes should be levied as to encourage home-owning and discourage land speculation and tenancy.' The American Federation of Labor, representing the organized wage earners of the country, has declared that taxes should be placed on land values high enough to render it unprofitable to hold land without putting it to use.

### Taxation Defeated

"Enormous fortunes have been made out of the rise in land or site values during the war, and, except as these fortunes have been manifested in increased income, they have escaped taxation entirely. This is an injustice to the people, in growing numbers, are demanding must be righted by a tax on these increased land values that shall not only thereby justly increase the public revenue, but, at the same time, relieve the worker of the twofold burden of an unjust share of war taxation and exorbitant rents.

"The United States Commission on Industrial Relations, in its final report in 1912, recommended the forcing of all unused lands into use by making the tax on non-productive land the same as on productive land of the same kind, and exempting all improvements, as a means of striking at tenancy and land speculation.

"There is no city in the country that does not have almost as much vacant land as improved, within its limits or immediately adjacent. The levying of a stiff tax against such land, and the removal of taxes from houses, would bring most of it into use at reasonable prices, and would stimulate the building of homes. In the face of such facts, will you, party claim that the land speculators and the landlords should be allowed to wring profits out of the desperate needs of the workers for shelter, better living conditions, and steady work at fair wages?

"The workers of the United States are not going to tolerate land monopoly and speculation. Farmers and city wage earners alike see that if any group in society is allowed to get something for nothing, the real producers are sure to be defrauded. Your party expects to appeal to the great masses of the people for support. It cannot afford to neglect this great problem. What will be your answer to the needs of the people?

"Very truly yours,  
"THE FARMERS NATIONAL  
SINGLE TAX LEAGUE."

## VACCINATION FORCED; DIAGNOSIS A MISTAKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Philadelphia News Office

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—Citizens in the neighborhood of Forty-First Street and Chester Avenue, this city, are still voicing their indignation over what they term the high-handed methods of the Health Department in causing the compulsory vaccination of residents of two blocks because of a reported case of what was declared to be "smallpox" in one of the homes of that section. The Police Department also immediately established a quarantine around the "infected" home, and this quarantine lasted for just 36 hours. The reason that it was so suddenly withdrawn was that a mistake had been made in diagnosis, the person suspected of having smallpox having been found not to have that disease at all.

About 3000 individuals were inconvenienced by the health authorities' action. Up to the present time no statement has come from that body in regard to the "mistake."

## AMERICAN ENVOY IS RECEIVED AT PARIS

Hugh C. Wallace, American  
Ambassador to France, Pre-  
sents Credentials to President  
Poincaré at the Elysée

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—Hugh Campbell Wallace, the United States Ambassador, has presented his credentials at the Elysée. President Poincaré welcomed the Ambassador and referred to the great debt of France to the United States. France, he added, had given President Wilson striking evidence of her gratitude. She had suffered much. No people had made for the common cause sacrifices comparable to hers. It was right that these sacrifices should be rewarded, and France should obtain the means of reconstruction in security.

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—Hugh C. Wallace, American Ambassador to France, in presenting his credentials to President Poincaré today, said:

"Mr. President, I have the honor to present to Your Excellency the letters which accredit me as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States to the French Republic. I am, indeed, honored, for I come at the end of the world war to salute victorious France in the name of the American people. In that struggle Frenchmen and Americans fought side by side until the final victory was won on French soil under French command, and Paris, for a time the capital of the world, is now witnessing the erection of the temple of peace.

"We hope to dedicate that temple in the name of the League of Nations and make it its home, for the great war which was fought in the defense of civilization should be the last conflict of mankind. When victory came it was complete and the peace which is to follow should be enduring. It is now the task of the allied nations to confer that peace upon humanity, but first to unite the world in support of it. At that labor, and the great task of reconstruction, France and America, one in aim and principle, are working with united energy.

"I am fortunate, Mr. President, to come to you at such a time, for my opportunity is great. Great also is my responsibility. But my task itself should be easy. The deeds we have done and are yet to do together have interpretation. Words fall from our lips in different accents, but as friends and allies, in war and peace we speak the common language of the heart."

## TELEPHONE STRIKE CONTINUES IN SPAIN

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain (Wednesday).—Although the government has expressed itself favorably regarding a speedy settlement of the telephone and telegraph strike directed against Mr. de la Cierva's appointment as Finance Minister, and has issued various threats, the situation has scarcely improved and the strikers maintain a determined attitude. Meanwhile, so far from Mr. de la Cierva's resignation being accepted, vacant places in the government have been given to his friends, particularly that of the Food Minister, to Mr. Jose Maestre.

A committee, consisting chiefly of well-known personages in the financial world, has been appointed to consider and further Colonel Rubio's plans for a tunnel under the straits of Gibraltar, to emerge east of Tangier.

## SHIPPING BOARD TO ESTABLISH AGENCIES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—A decentralized plan of organization for the Division of Operations of the Shipping Board, effective May 1, was announced yesterday. Under it, exporters and importers will be afforded the opportunity of dealing directly with authorized agents of the board at all important ports of the United States.

Examination and approval of accounts, to assure prompt payment of disbursements made by operators for the Shipping Board's account, will be included among the activities of the new agencies to be established.

## HIGHER TELEPHONE RATES DISCUSSED

Massachusetts Public Service  
Commission Official Says  
Increases in Toll Rates Should  
Take Care of Wage Advance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Following the announcement by J. C. Koons, First Assistant Postmaster-General of the United States, that the wage increase just won by employees of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company may necessitate an advance in rates to subscribers, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor asked the opinion of William H. O'Brien, chief of the telephone telegraph department of the Massachusetts Public Service Commission, as to whether an advance in rates would be justified. Mr. O'Brien said:

"My belief is that the recent heavy increases in toll rates ordered by the Postmaster-General are sufficient to cover the additional wages to be paid under the new wage agreement. But if they are not, whatever deficit there might be remaining could be made up by reforming the present rates in large cities so as to make them more equitable. The present plan of giving large users in Boston unlimited service for \$125 a year is the most inequitable system in the country. Such a subscriber may make so many calls in a day on the average that his payment per call is only a fraction of a cent; while the suburban subscriber may have to pay five cents per call. Although I believe in allowing some play to the commutation plan, as on railroads, whereby the larger user is given a smaller rate than the infrequent patron, still the plan should not be carried to an absurd extreme. In other words, all business telephone service should be measured. In reply to the criticism sometimes made when this proposal is advanced, that the company has contracts which it cannot break with some subscribers for unlimited service, I will say that I am informed that all the company's contracts can be terminated on short notice by either party.

### Alternative Proposed

"Of course if the company really needs more money it should have it. But it should not be allowed to get it by a general increase in rates until it has proved that it is obliged to adopt that method as a last resort. Even if the two sources of additional revenue which I have indicated should not prove sufficient, which is inconceivable to me, then, it may be reasonably asked, why should not at least a part of the burden of the increased wages be borne by the stockholders? They have been getting 7 per cent on their holdings, with a stone wall behind them in the shape of a depreciation fund. Why should not they, in times of depression, shoulder part of the loss, instead of passing it all on to the public? It may be that many of the stockholders depend on the income from this stock for their livelihood. A great many other people have to depend on their own hard work for their livelihood, without relying on unearned income, and it is these latter who would have to carry most of the weight of the higher rates.

"In any case, I believe it is about time the public of this State had the opportunity to learn something about the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company. Massachusetts finds it hard to learn anything about the conduct of the corporation's affairs, because it is a New York concern, operating here through a small Massachusetts subsidiary.

### Investigation Hindered

"For several years past, the Public Service Commission has tried unsuccessfully to get from the Legislature an appropriation which would enable it to conduct an investigation into the operation, rates, and financial conduct of the company, and into its exact interrelations with the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, the Western Electric Company, and the Southern Massachusetts Telephone Company and New England Telephone & Telegraph Company of Massachusetts. Such inquiry would also cover the question of whether the depreciation fund carried by the company is unnecessarily large. Such a fund is necessary, of course; it was for lack of one that many street railway companies went to pieces; but there is such a thing as making a depreciation fund excessive. This item in 1918 was more than \$20,000,000. Further, there is an employees' benefit fund of \$1,600,000 a year: Is that assessable on the public while the stockholders continue to enjoy their 7 per cent? The company has consistently opposed any investigation.

"Finally, if the Post Office Department is unable to run profitably a business which was making good profits up to the time it was taken over as a war measure, why should not the deficit be met by an appropriation by Congress from the general tax fund, as with any other governmental deficit, instead of being loaded on the subscribers?

"Whatever the answer to these questions I have put, I think the public should know the facts. And I feel that the burden of proof rests decidedly with those in control of a company of the investment reputation of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, when it is proposed to call on the public for higher rates."

## DEADLOCK CONTINUES IN LIMERICK STRIKE

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—A special dispatch to The Christian Science Monitor from Ireland shows that the deadlock still continues at Limerick, where, by the strike committee's orders, no work but food distribution is being done. The strike has much sympathy in other parts of the country and its possible effect on other military areas should the military authorities yield in this case is not overlooked.

No action toward a general strike throughout Ireland is yet manifest, but the Transport Workers Federation, through its hotel workers branch, has been the means of closing many Dublin hotels, causing great inconvenience to the public and financial loss to the owners, despite the fact that many workers express satisfaction at the present working conditions.

## I. W. W. AND CLASS WAR DOCTRINE

The One-Big-Union Monthly of  
Chicago, Also Gives Views  
on Whether Religion Is a  
Handicap to Labor Movement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Chicago News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Two issues of The One-Big-Union Monthly have come from the I. W. W. press at headquarters here, and another is to follow shortly. These journals of "One-Big-Unionism" are published by the General Executive Board of the Industrial Workers of the World. By article, editorial, cartoon and verse they set themselves to promoting the doctrine of the class war.

By many I. W. W. the church is regarded as a tool of capitalism, and in the April issue of The One-Big-Union Monthly the question is asked, "Is Religion a Handicap to the Labor Movement?" The answer of the I. W. W. author is given in such paragraphs as these:

"The workers must realize, as they never did before, that the main object of the church is to keep them in ignorance of the fact that they are being exploited and robbed by the master class."

"How long will it be before the workers realize that industrial freedom can never be attained unless they wake up to the fact that priests, pastors, preachers, and the like are leading them astray? They are in with the exploiting class to crush the workers. They lead them away from the idea of social revolution and preach religion and obedience instead, while the workers are financing the game."

"Let us drive these parasites away. They are a hindrance to the worker individually as well as to the Labor movement."

The I. W. W. publications have rapidly increased the past six months. A representative of The Christian Science Monitor calling at I. W. W. headquarters here several days ago was told, The English, Hungarian and Russian weeklies were said to have been the only I. W. W. papers printed here at that time, others having been discontinued after the raids and the trial. Now there are nine such publications. In addition to the three mentioned and The One-Big-Union Monthly, weeklies in Spanish, Italian, Swedish, Jewish and Bulgarian are being published here.

On the back cover of The One-Big-Union Monthly a list of the I. W. W. publications is given. In English there is a monthly referred to, and The New Solidarity, both issued from Chicago headquarters; the Industrial Unionist of Seattle, Washington, an old I. W. W. paper in eclipse during the war and now revived; and The Rebel Worker, of New York City. There are the Russian weekly, Golos Truzenka (The Voice of the Laborer); the Hungarian A. Felszabadulas, (Emancipation); the Spanish La Nueva Solidaridad, (The New Solidarity); the Italian Il Nuovo Proletario, (The New Proletarian); the Swedish Ny Varden, (The New Watch); the Bulgarian Probad, (Awakening); and the Jewish Der Industrieller Arbeiter, (The Industrial Worker). In addition the following are noted: "Published by stock companies; Industrial union papers: English, the Butte Daily Bulletin, Butte, Montana, daily; Finnish, Industrialisti, (The Industrialist), Duluth, Minnesota, daily."

## SHIPS ARE ASKED FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia.—In a conference with officials of the United States Shipping Board in Washington, today, representatives of the South Atlantic Maritime Association will request that 14 of the board's vessels be allotted there for developing trade with South and Central America and the East Indies. This association, recently organized, comprises mercantile interests in Georgia, Florida, North Carolina and South Carolina. These vessels would ply out of the ports of Savannah and Brunswick, in Georgia; Wilmington, North Carolina; Charleston, South Carolina; and Jacksonville, Florida.

## REPORTS OF ATTACK ON HUNGARY DENIED

Rumanian and Tzecho-Slovak  
Legations Say War on New  
Soviet Republic Would Be  
Contrary to Allied Policy

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—On inquiry today the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was assured at both the Rumanian and Tzecho-Slovak legations that the circumstantial reports of either a Rumanian or a Tzecho-Slovak attack upon the Bolshevik Government in Budapest are wholly without foundation. Such a step, it was pointed out, would be contrary to the policy which the associated governments have adopted in the parallel case of Russia, and there is no question of either Rumania or the Tzecho-Slovak Republic acting independently of their allies.

So far as Rumania is concerned, authorities here are without information as yet as to the fighting reported, but are confident that any movement of Rumanian troops that has occurred is merely connected with the systematic occupation of territory up to the demarcation line fixed by the Allies and the occupation which has been rendered necessary by the state of chaos produced in the territory in question by Magyar agitation since the armistice.

Once the line of demarcation is reached, the Rumanian troops will proceed no further, so long as the allied policy as a whole remains what it is. Attempts to Provoke Attack

The Tzecho-Slovak authorities likewise are without news of the latest developments, but assured the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that, if fighting has occurred, it has undoubtedly been of a retaliatory character so far as the Tzecho-Slovaks are concerned. For weeks past, it was explained, Hungarian Red guards had been shooting across the river at the Tzecho troops in Slovakia in the hope, apparently, of provoking an attack which would enable the Hungarian Bolsheviks to pose as victims of the capitalist governments of the Allies and to rally their sympathizers in the allied countries to their aid.

In the Tzecho-Slovak republic the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was assured those sympathizers are not numerous or influential. They represent an element that was the most docile of any in the country under Austrian rule, and whose voice was never heard until the appearance of bolshevism held out hopes of power and promotion to men otherwise incapable of achieving either.

### Magyar Agents Active

The agitation conducted by this group has been reinforced by a particularly active anti-national and Bolshevik campaign, conducted in Slovakia by Magyar agents, including several Magyar officials whose services the Tzecho-Slovak Government was obliged to retain for the time being owing to lack of suitable personnel of its own. The Tzecho-Slovak Socialist Party as a whole, like the population generally, stands firm, despite the unparalleled privations to which it is still subjected, and the authorities continue confident of their ability to deal successfully with the situation.

## COAL COMMISSION TO MAKE EARLY REPORT

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—Mr. Justice Sankey, chairman of the British coal commission, which this morning reassembled in public to inquire, among other things, into the nationalization of mines, has undertaken that a report on this question shall be presented to the government on May 20. The commission will therefore have to make the most of the time at its disposal.

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Disputed territory  
Map shows Fiume, which President Wilson declares should serve as port for Jugo-Slavs, Tzecho-Slovaks and other small nations.

## SENATOR BORAH ON SECRET TREATIES

Idaho Legislator Declares Presi-  
dent Wilson Should Be Sup-  
ported if, in Interest of Justice,  
He Opposes Such Diplomacy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—President Wilson should be supported if in the interests of justice he should be compelled to take a stand in opposition to promises made under secret covenants at a time when Great Britain and France were fighting a desperate battle in which the odds were against them, said William E. Borah, United States Senator from Idaho, yesterday, when questioned with regard to the subject of secret treaties, as it has arisen at the Peace Conference.

"The revelation of Japan's secret treaty," said Senator Borah, "along with the secret treaty of Italy constitutes another indictment of secret diplomacy. I think President Wilson is acting right in refusing to recognize any of these treaties and I hope he will continue to do so.

"The United States cannot afford, and especially if it is going to take part in European affairs, to give way in any respect. Whatever reasons existed at the time for making these secret treaties should not act as a barrier to the attainment of a peace based not on promises made in secret but on fundamental justice to all concerned.

"Secret treaties should be condemned and the best way to do so is to refuse to be bound by treaties which were made in secret.

"I call attention to the further fact that the arguments of people in this country, who assert that the demands of open diplomacy are satisfied by the mere publication of a treaty after it is made, are answered by this situation at Paris.

"It is not sufficient that treaties be published after they are made. It is also necessary that they should be made public and the motives be revealed as the treaty is being made. You will never be able to prevent secret treaties unless you demand the exposure of the reasons for making them at the time."

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## PRESIDENT WILSON STATES HIS POLICY ON FIUME QUESTION

Reasons Stated Why the Port  
Should Not Be Allotted to  
Italy but Should Be Used  
by Smaller Inland Nations

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—President Wilson issued an official statement on the Adriatic problem this afternoon in which he declared that if the clearly defined ideas which had been proposed to Germany as a basis for peace are to be adhered to, Fiume must serve as the outlet and inlet of the commerce, not of Italy, but of the lands to the north and northeast of that port: Hungary, Bohemia, Rumania, and the states of the new Jugo-Slavic group.

This statement was issued subsequent to a conference with Messrs. Lloyd George, Clemenceau and Orlando during the morning at the residence of the British Premier, in which the Adriatic problem was discussed. The conference was continued in the afternoon, when Chinese-Japanese differences were approached, the Japanese delegates being insistent that the question should be solved before the arrival of the German plenipotentiaries.

### Text of Statement

The text of President Wilson's statement on the Adriatic question is as follows:

"In view of the capital importance of the questions affected, and in order to throw all possible light upon what is involved in their settlement, I hope that the following statement will contribute to the final formation of opinion and to a satisfactory solution.

"When Italy entered the war she entered upon the basis of a definite, private understanding with Great Britain and France, now known as the Pact of London. Since that time the whole face of circumstances has altered. Many other powers, great and small, have entered the struggle, with no knowledge of that private understanding. The Austro-Hungarian Empire, then the enemy of Europe and at whose expense the Pact of London was to be kept in the event of victory, has gone to pieces and no longer exists. Not only that, the several parts of that empire, it is now agreed by Italy and all her associates, are to be erected into independent states, and associated in a League of Nations, not with those who were recently our enemies, but with Italy herself and the powers that stood with Italy in the great war for liberty. We are to establish their liberty, as well as our own. They are to be among the smaller states whose interests are henceforth to be as scrupulously safeguarded as the interests of the most powerful states.

"The war was ended, moreover, by proposing to Germany an armistice and peace which should be founded on certain clearly defined principles, which should set up a new order of right and justice. Upon those principles the peace with Germany has been conceived, not only, but formulated. Upon those principles it will be concluded. We cannot ask the great body of powers to propose and effect peace with Austria and establish a new basis of independence and right in the states which originally constituted the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and in the states of the Balkan group, on principles of another kind. We must apply the same principles to the settlement of Europe in those matters that we have applied in the peace with Germany. It was upon the explicit avowal of those principles that the initiative for peace was taken. It is upon them that the whole structure of peace must rest.

### Question of Fiume

"If those principles are to be adhered to, Fiume must serve as the outlet and inlet of the commerce, not of Italy, but of the lands to the north and northeast of that port: Hungary, Bohemia, Rumania, and the states of the new Jugo-Slavic group. To assign Fiume to Italy would be to create the feeling that we had deliberately put the port upon which all these countries confidently depended for their access to the Mediterranean, in the hands of a power of which it did not form an integral part, and whose sovereignty, if set up there, must inevitably seem foreign, not domestic, or identified with the commercial and industrial life of the regions which the port must serve. It is for that reason, no doubt, that Fiume was not included in the Pact of London, but then definitely assigned to the Croatsians.

### Italy's Assignments

"The reason why the line of the Pact of London swept about many of the islands of the eastern coast of the Adriatic and around the portion of the Dalmatian Coast which lies most open to that sea, was not only that here and there on those islands, and here and there on that coast, there are bodies of people of Italian blood and connection, but also, and no doubt chiefly, because it was felt that it was necessary for Italy to have a foothold amidst the channels of the eastern Adriatic in order that she might make her own coasts safe against the naval aggression of Austria-Hungary.

"But Austria-Hungary no longer exists. It is proposed that the fortifications which the Austrian Government constructed there shall be razed and permanently destroyed. It is part,



also, of the new plan of the European order, which centers in the League of Nations, that the new states erected there shall accept a limitation of armaments which puts aggression out of the question. There can be no fear of the unfair treatment of groups of Italian people there, because adequate guarantees will be given, under international sanction, of the equal and equitable treatment of all racial or national minorities.

In brief, every question associated with this settlement wears a new aspect—a new aspect given it by the very victory for right for which Italy has made the supreme sacrifice of blood and treasure. Italy, along with the four other great powers, has become one of the chief trustees of the new order which she has played so honorable a part in establishing.

And on the north and northeast, her natural frontiers are completely restored, along the whole sweep of the Alps, from northwest to southeast, to the very end of the Istrian peninsula, including all the great watershed within which Trieste and Pola lie, and all the fair regions whose face nature has turned towards the great peninsula upon which the historic life of the Latin people has been worked out through centuries of famous story, ever since Rome was first set up on her seven hills. Her ancient unity is restored. Her lines now extend to the great walls which are her natural defense. It is within her choice to be surrounded by friends; to exhibit to the newly liberated peoples across the Adriatic that noblest quality of greatness, magnanimity, friendly generosity, the preference of justice over interest.

The nations associated with her, the nations that know nothing of the Pact of London or of any other special understanding that lies at the beginning of this great struggle, and who have made their supreme sacrifice also in the interest, not of national advantage or defense, but of the settled peace of the world, now unite with her and other associates in urging her to assume a leadership which cannot be mistaken in the new order of Europe.

"America is Italy's friend. Her people are drawn, millions strong, from Italy's own fair countryside. She is linked in blood as well as in affection with the Italian people. Such ties can never be broken. And America was privileged, by the generous commission of her associates in the war, to initiate the peace we are about to consummate, to initiate it upon terms she had herself formulated, and in which I was her spokesman. The compulsion is upon her to square every decision she takes a part in with these principles. She can do nothing else. She trusts Italy, and in her trust believes that Italy will ask nothing of her that cannot be made unmistakably consistent with those sacred obligations."

"Interest is not now in question, but the rights of peoples, of states, new and old, of liberated peoples and peoples whose rulers have never accounted them worthy of right; above all, the right of the world to peace and to such settlements of interest as shall make peace secure."

"These, and these only, are the principles for which America has fought. These, and these only, are the principles upon which she can consent to make peace. And upon these principles, she hopes and believes, the people of Italy ask her to make peace."

(Signed) "WOODROW WILSON."

**Germans Threaten Rejection**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—German Government wireless messages state:

"In the event of a referendum being taken on the Allies' peace terms, the majority parties in the German National Assembly will issue directions to the electorate in the sense of rejection of a peace of violence, as already declared by them."

Owing to the coal shortage due to strikes, all express trains in Württemberg and Baden have been taken off and all trains on all lines are expected to cease running on April 24.

## MEN OF THIRTY-FIFTH DIVISION ARRIVING

NEW YORK, New York.—The transport Mobile carrying 2973 troops, including 60 officers and 1610 men of the one hundred and thirtieth regiment of field artillery, a part of the thirty-fifth division, arrived yesterday from Brest. They were welcomed down the bay by the Governor of Kansas. He also welcomed the steamship Manchuria which followed the Mobile with the one hundred and thirty-seventh infantry of the thirty-fifth division.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—On April 21, an official announcement issued today by the War Department said, 120,278 men from the army overseas were at sea en route to this country. A total of 731,889 men had been landed in this country up to and including that date.

Since the signing of the armistice the War Department has turned back to the shipping board 302 vessels with an aggregate deadweight of 2,000,000 tons.

**SOVIET GENERAL APPOINTED**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Hungarian Government wireless messages state that the Soviet Government has appointed William Bohm commander-in-chief of the army on either side of the Theiss, and he will also undertake to preserve order and discipline among troops and civilians in the rear. Bohm has appointed Aurel Stromfeld chief of the general staff on the other side of the Theiss.

**TRADER IN NORTHWEST PASSAGE**

SEATTLE, Washington, April 23.—Joe Bernard of Nome, Alaska, Arctic trader, is sailing west to coast through the Northwest Passage and should reach the Atlantic by next October.

## HEARING BEGINS IN BREWERS' CASE

United States Attorney and Anti-Saloon League Counsel Argue in Support of Law—Legislative Acts Attacked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—War-time prohibition, in many of its important phases, was discussed pro and con yesterday in the United States District Court, Justice Augustus N. Hand presided. While the definite argument was upon the petition that the motion made on behalf of the brewers be dismissed, for want of jurisdiction and equity, the entire subject of war-time prohibition, including its constitutionality, was taken up step by step, and especially the matter of the attitude of the internal revenue bureau and the United States Treasury.

The brief presented by Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League, and Robert G. Davey, of the New York War-Time Prohibition League, was constitutional, and that it prohibits all beer and wine from being manufactured and sold; also that the enforcement of war-time prohibition is not affected by the power of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to collect liquor taxes or to define what is intoxicating liquor.

"The collection of the United States revenue tax from liquor dealers in prohibition territory does not prevent the enforcement of the provisions of a criminal law against the sale of intoxicating liquor in such territory. The possession of the liquor stamp and the payment of the liquor tax is evidence of criminality on the part of the liquor dealer," it was stated.

"The War Prohibition Act has a reasonable relation to the recognized authority of Congress to support the army and navy. It conserves the essentials to an adequate support of the army by preventing the waste of food, fuel, transportation facilities and man-power used in the manufacture and sale of beer, wine and other intoxicating liquors."

**Provisions Cited**

The War-Time Prohibition Act providing that "no beer, wine or other intoxicating malt or vinous liquor," shall be sold after June 30, 1919, was quoted. Federal and state laws were cited to prove that this includes beer without reference to its alcoholic content. The War-Time Prohibition Act remains in effect until demobilization terminates. Congress is the only body authorized to amend or repeal the law before that time, it was contended.

Col. Francis G. Caffey, United States Attorney for the southern district of New York, urged the motion to dismiss. He reviewed legislation by Congress, and the four proclamations issued by the President regarding the restriction of intoxicating beverages. The proclamation which restricted the alcoholic percentage to 2.75 is still in effect. Subsequent proclamations changed certain restrictions, because of food conditions.

The brewers' representatives contend that the act of Nov. 21, 1918, is unconstitutional; there is a contention as to when the war may be considered to terminate, in regard to the effect that it has on the manufacture and sale of beer and other intoxicants; the plea is made that any interference with brewing is going to upset business, and the most of which has been made of this is to frighten employers and employees. Then there is the vehement protest that the internal revenue collector will not sell stamps. Colonel Caffey undertook to refute arguments on these points. He contended that the court was without jurisdiction or power under this bill to enjoin United States officials from performing their duties. In emphasizing the importance of the hearings, he said:

"(1) A number of other statutes of the United States employed similar language, and the decision of the court would have an important effect upon them. (2) As it is unlikely that the case can reach the Supreme Court in time to be dealt with there, this decision will be the guide during the entire period of demobilization. (3) The case is unusual in that it seeks to restrain the government attorney from his duty of criminal prosecution."

This court, Colonel Caffey contended, is without power to restrain the district attorney in this case. The interpretation of the statute, he insists, applies to all beer, whether or not a court or jury finds it intoxicating, the determination of which is a matter shrouded in much confusion. He argued that the act of Nov. 21 was constitutional, that it is still operative, and that the war is not at an end. He criticized the opposing side for suggesting in advance of the act going into effect that the officers were about to misconstrue it. The district attorney quoted from a rule of chancery in the common law to prove that the court had no authority.

**Contention of Brewers**

Elliott Root and William D. Guthrie were the leading counsel for the brewers, and Mr. Guthrie answered Colonel Caffey. He covered much the same ground as did the district attorney, giving a different interpretation, however, to the various legislative acts and presidential proclamations. He admitted that sweeping and controlling efforts were needed during the war, but held that the time for their exercise was past. He was especially denunciatory of the collector of internal revenue, who has said that only beer containing one-half of 1 per cent would pass after May 1. "This is impossible," said Mr. Guthrie, "unless the brewers merely sell some sort of stuff. The regulations of the collector go far beyond the statutes and the proclamations of the President."

He then went into the refusal of the officials to accept taxes. He said that he had advised his clients to put labels

on their barrels in lieu of stamps, and to deposit money for the amount they would have paid in the Federal Reserve Bank, payable to the order of the government. If the pending motion passed, he said, it would involve the seizure of the barrels and the arrest of the persons handling them. The revenue officer whose duty it is to turn the cork that will let beer flow from its reservoir for bottling had even refused to perform this office, Mr. Guthrie said.

Today he proposes to inform the court of the great property and business interests at stake, and he will be followed by Mr. Root, who will take up strictly legal phases.

## EXTREMISTS FROM EGYPT IN BERLIN

French Paper Reports Meeting of Revolutionaries to Discuss Egyptian Unrest

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The Matin's Geneva correspondent reports a meeting, recently held in Berlin under the German Government's patronage consisting of the Egyptian extremists known as "the Radical National Egyptian Party." The principal speakers, according to the Matin, were Dr. George Chatterton Hill, general secretary of the German Irish Society, Dr. Champa Karaman Pélai, president of the Anarchist Society for India. The organizer of the meeting was Dr. Eloui.

These three men, continues the paper, exactly represented German revolutionary propaganda during the war.

Dr. Eloui is mentioned by name in connection with the Zürich bomb-throwing affair, which is shortly to come up for trial. He and his accomplices caused the destruction of thousands of horses in the Italian Army.

Dr. Chatterton Hill is well known, continues the correspondent, in connection with the disembarkment plan in Ireland, which resulted in Sir Roger Casement's arrest. The Hindu, Dr. Pélai, has been actively engaged in all the disturbances in India since 1914. It is hardly then surprising, adds the Matin, to find some German papers supporting, more or less directly, events in Egypt.

## BOLSHEVIKI ADMIT DEFEAT AT URALSK

Commander on Archangel Front Describes Successes—Turks Request Soviet Instructors

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Moscow Government wireless messages state that the Turkish consul at Odessa proposed to the Hetman, Mr. Grigorieff, the dispatch of experienced revolutionary instructors to Turkey to initiate a struggle for the establishment of the soviets there.

In the Uralsk region, the enemy, having assumed the offensive with considerable forces, has occupied a series of villages 15 versts west of Uralsk after stubborn fighting.

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Large quantities of matériel were abandoned by the Bolsheviks when they were driven out of Bolshe Ozerk according to the report of Maj.-Gen. Edmond Ironside, British commander-in-chief on the Archangel front.

"We captured two field guns, 1000 rounds of three-inch ammunition and prisoners," the report continues. "The spirit of the troops taking part was excellent and they have done exceedingly well."

"Deserters from the Bolshevik forces have joined our own and the Russian troops. They openly show their hatred of the Bolsheviks and bear witness to the hard conditions of service. This has done more than anything else to consolidate the new Russian Army."

## HONOR FOR BRITISH ADMIRALS IN PARIS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—Tomorrow being St. George's Day and the anniversary of the British naval attempt on Zeebrugge, Admiral Beatty, accompanied by four other admirals and a large number of men will be welcomed in the French capital by the Governor of Paris. The President of the Republic will receive the British admirals at the Elysée and the same night there will be a gala performance at the Opéra.

BREST, France (Tuesday)—The British light cruiser squadron and torpedo destroyer flotilla, under the command of Rear Admiral Sir Reginald Tyrwhitt, have arrived, and were given an official welcome. A number of American gunboats were in the harbor, and visits were exchanged. A party of officers and men leave for Paris tonight.

## TOTAL OF FATALITIES IN ARMY ANNOUNCED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Revised figures announced yesterday by the War Department placed the total of fatalities in the army and marine corps at 75,344, of which 33,887 were killed in action. Prisoners reported were 479, including 15 now held by the Bolsheviks. Of prisoners held by the central powers, the records now show 281 passed away during internment. The grand total of wounded in the list is 201,230. More than 85 per cent returned to duty.

## IDEALS OF TOLSTOY AND BOLSHEVISM

Count Ilya, Son of the Author, Declares His Father Would Have Been Opposed to Despotism of Bolsheviks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—On the North American Continent today, there is probably no man whose opinions are in greater request than those of Count Ilya Tolstoy. In view of the menace of world bolshevism, every thinking man and woman is eagerly awaiting some message of hope that will indicate the right way out of the threatened social and political impasse. Who and where is the bearer of that message? Is it, perchance, Count Ilya Tolstoy, who is lecturing in Boston this evening, on the subject of "Russia's Red Revolution," and who seems to be the living external replica of the former prophet of Yasnaya Polyana, Count Leo Tolstoy.

That striking resemblance is a moving, a startling thing. Here, apparently, is Count Leo Tolstoy lifted bodily from out of those days when he first took up arms against the organic constitution of society, broke with culture and history, or denounced monarchs and priesthood. And yet decidedly it is not he—this blue-eyed, gentle, courteous man, with the massive physical characteristics of the Tolstoy. Instead, Count Ilya, as he sits and chats in a perfectly fitting grey American suit, and American shoes, is a Tolstoy amenable, if you like, to social obligations who moves freely among his fellow men, and delivers his message of Christian concord, impartially from his neighbors' as well as his own household.

**Democracy Still Unsafe**

In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Count Ilya spoke freely upon the subject, hitherto unventilated, of bolshevism in its relation to the ideals propounded by his father. He said that in the United States the people had probably not yet gained a right conception of bolshevism as it existed in Russia. "The ideals of my father," he added, "have nothing in common with bolshevism. Neither the war nor the revolution has brought a Christian peace nearer to humanity. This was the greatest evil that could have happened. Its result is only evil. Why after all, should one have expected to derive good from evil? America entered the war to help make the world safe for democracy. But nothing has been accomplished in that direction. Democracy is not a white star that it was before the war. Bolshevism is opposed to it."

"As to what my father's attitude would have been toward the Bolsheviks, were he here today he would have said, 'Let the people live as they wish.' No individual needs what I might call a compulsory guidance of rule, but bolshevism imposes its rule forcibly upon the Russian peasant. As my father was opposed to the rule of the government of the Tsar, so he would have been equally opposed to the despotic government of the Bolsheviks. Identifying himself so closely as he did with the life of the peasants, how could he have been otherwise? One must not forget that the Russian peasant has long been familiar with the principle of cooperation and with communal forms of government."

"As to what the Bolshevik attitude would have been toward Count Leo Tolstoy, Count Ilya said, 'We can only judge by their attitude toward other people, for instance, Kropotkin, Tolstoy, and Madame Breshkovsky. All these have had to hide from the Bolsheviks, who respect neither mental nor moral authority, and who declare that the principle of non-resistance of my father is outworn and is not applicable to life any longer.'"

**The Tolstoy Home Intact**

"The Bolsheviks have taken no aggressive steps against the family estate at Yasnaya Polyana, however. The reason is a very peculiar one. A certain Russian writer, Serkin, who was a friend of my father, was made a commissary under the Bolsheviks. This friend took up his headquarters in the village of Yasnaya, and he, I am happy to say, has faithfully protected my mother and our property. I cannot say how fortunate this circumstance is, for the home of my father is a museum, full of precious souvenirs. It contains portraits of the family by the best Russian painters, the correspondence conducted by my father, and his library. Many of his precious manuscripts are in the museums in Moscow. But no body knows what has become of them."

Asked as to whether the peasantry who had come into direct contact with Count Leo had remained true to the teachings of their mentor, Count Ilya said that the peasants as a general rule are opposed to bolshevism, and will never become Bolsheviks, as the whole movement is opposed to their rule of life. "It is true," said the Count, "that the Bolsheviks have promised them land, but the same promise was made to them by the radical parties of Russia, including the abolition of private land ownership, which, as you know, was in accordance with the ideals of my father."

**Armed Intervention Wrong**

Count Ilya alluded briefly to the rumor that the Bolsheviks were endeavoring to stamp out the intellectual life of Russia. His impression was that they had not deliberately closed the schools, which were not open simply because it was impossible to teach children when they were hungry, and when there was no fuel to heat the schools. Speaking of his father's creed comprised in the injunction to resist no evil by evil, and applying it to the situation in Russia, the Count said:

"The violence used by the Bolsheviks is the main source of trouble today. They fight against autocracy and capital by violence. And today we see the lamentable results. There is the armed intervention of the Allies, who are virtually blockading Russia. But they are only serving to perpetuate the reasons which brought on bolshevism—war and famine. You cannot fight war with war. The only way to help Russia is not to fight her but to feed her, regardless of the hands into which the supplies fall or how they are to be paid for. Payment may eventually be made through the medium of the raw products of Russia."

Count Ilya believed that one of the immediate hopes of Russia lay with the governments of Siberia, the North and of Ukraine, i. e., the governments which were in favor of a constituent assembly. He felt confident that they would finally get the control of all Russia. "When that moment shall come, I do not know," he added, "but when it does, then we shall have a real government of the people, for the people, and by the people."

## BASIS FOR REFORM IN COURTS-MARTIAL

Lieutenant-Colonel Ansell Makes Recommendations—South Dakota Congressman Wants Testimony From Privates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Royal C. Johnson, Congressman from South Dakota, a member of the House Military Affairs Committee, addressed a letter yesterday to the committee of the American Bar Association investigating courts-martial, and declared that the investigation would develop into a farce unless the committee undertook to hear the testimony of some privates and second lieutenants who have suffered under the existing system.

In this letter, Congressman Johnson reiterated the allegation made by Lieutenant-Colonel Ansell to the effect that both sides of a case should be adequately heard before a decision is rendered.

**Congressman Johnson's Letter**

Congressman Johnson's letter is as follows:

"Should not the committee investigating injustice of court-martial call witnesses who have suffered by reason of defects in statute and call some second lieutenants and privates as well as major-generals? It is natural that commanding officers who practically have power of life and death under existing law should feel that they are eminently qualified to administer it. Why confine testimony to a few officers of high rank chosen under seniority system and ignore 4,000,000 enlisted men."

"Every one familiar with army service or regulations knows that few officers and men who expect to remain in service dare to attack the system which is upheld by the Secretary of War and Judge Advocate-General. Judging by the injustice of the treatment afforded General Ansell by the War Department, any officer who dares to criticize the system will be demoted or sent indefinitely to the Philippines or Alaska. By commutation of sentences by wholesale the department acknowledges the law is unjust."

"Will you not call as witnesses at least as many of the men who have suffered injustice as you have called generals and colonels and majors, so that they can testify without fear of future punishment by the War Department. If this is not done, the investigation becomes a farce, and will not be accepted by those people who wish to hear both sides of a case before rendering a decision."

**Mr. Ansell's Testimony**

Continuing his testimony before the investigating committee, Lieutenant-Colonel Ansell confined himself yesterday to the submission of facts and figures of the proportion of cases in which there is not even an approach to justice. He confirmed the statement made by General Wood that 50 per cent of the cases tried by courts-martial ought never to have been tried at all.

The best-disciplined divisions, said Lieutenant-Colonel Ansell, were those which had the least number of such trials. "Show me a division where there are few courts-martial and I will show you a division which is well disciplined, upright standing and in which the men have confidence in their officers," he asserted.

Figures before the Clemency Board and in the offices of the judge advocate-general, he said, show that 63 per cent of the cases were not reasonably well tried and 21 per cent of the cases had been very badly tried. They also show that only 12 per cent of the enlisted men tried during the war were acquitted, while 30 per cent of the officers were acquitted because officers had better opportunity to put up a defense.

**Basis of Reform**

Lieutenant-Colonel Ansell made the following recommendations as the basis of reform in the existing system:

1. Department commanders should be obliged by law to supply the accused in all cases with counsel of sufficient rank and standing to insure his client adequate representation before the court.

2. A representative of the judge advocate-general should decide whether or not there is sufficient prima facie evidence against an accused to justify putting him on trial; the opinion of this special officer should be put on the back of every indictment and the court.

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## VICEROY OF INDIA'S REPORT ON UNREST

Good Effect of Enlistment of Demobilizing Troops at Bombay—Riots Elsewhere

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Viceroy of India states that unrest was reported on April 19 at Basal in the Campbellpur district. The mob burnt Samsla Hill station and Sidhwan flag station, and damaged Kathal station. In several districts wire-cutting continues.

On April 15 a mob wrecked the Gujarat station and had to be fired on. All, however, is quiet there now, and also at Amritsar and Lahore, but students tore down the notices as to martial law and were arrested.

The Viceroy's report further states that the Peshawar movement is essentially Hindu. A committee calling itself the Committee of Union has been organized from outside. The chief commissioner has had an interview with this body.

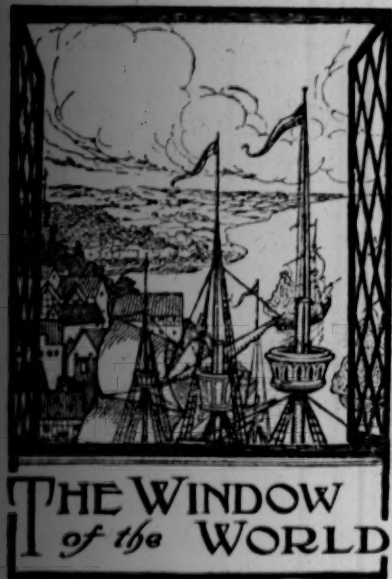
The situation is quiet in Delhi, but it is reported that merchants elsewhere are having pressure brought upon them by Delhi merchants by their refusal to honor hundis (letters remitting money) and trouble is being stirred up in the neighborhood district of the Punjab by emissaries from Delhi.

All is quiet in Bombay. An excellent effect has been produced by the ready volunteering at Deolali of the demobilizing troops. In the United Provinces, a railway strike has been threatened, but there is no trouble as yet. The leaders so far have successfully restrained the Muhammadans, though they have a strong feeling as regards Turkey and cognate questions.

The return to Lucknow of Abdul Bari is reported. At Meerut there have been posted inflammatory notices addressed to the troops.

## MINING INTERESTS ATTACK RATES





Through the window,  
Through the window  
Of the world,  
Over city, over sea,  
Down the river flowing free  
Towards its meeting with the sea,  
I am looking  
Through the window  
Of the world.

#### An Adjustment

The Italian armistice officials have fallen on a novel means of forcing reparation from the Austrians, who destroyed many valuable Italian works of art. They are in turn taking possession of some of the great canvases of such masters as Veronese, Tintoretto, and Carpaccio, which were in Vienna, and which had been taken by the Austrians from Italy in 1816 and 1838. The Austrians are protesting vehemently in the name of justice, on the ground that these paintings are the personal property of the crown. They do not appear to be disturbed by the stubborn fact that these were stolen by the Austrians in the first place.

#### Autocracy and the Landlords

Relations between landlord and tenant are undergoing a change. Evidently, autocracy must also be swept out of apartment houses. Only about one-third of the landlords whose proceedings against their tenants were scheduled to be heard before a New York City justice appeared. The justice said the landlords dreaded publicity. One landlord, it is said, fined his tenants \$1 each for holding a meeting to discuss their grievances against him. Another set of tenants struck, all preparing to leave at the same time. They won their fight against higher rents. Then they paraded around the house, one bright Sunday afternoon. And the justice said to another landlord: "The tenants in the Bronx are more vitally interested in the outcome of these problems than in the discussions on the League of Nations. Your methods are autocratic. If such methods continue, Bronx tenants will either all migrate or all become socialists."

#### The Saturday Review's Query

The Saturday Review of London asks, "What has become of the Primrose League?" and goes on to remind the "rising generation" in so many words that it was founded in 1881 by Lord Randolph Churchill, Sir Henry Drummond Wolff and Sir John Gorst to commemorate the ideas advocated by Lord Beaconsfield. "Queen Victoria," the Saturday Review continues, "had said that the primrose was the favorite flower of the great statesman, and as if by the stroke of an enchanter's wand a huge organization rose into being, with dames and knights, and chancellors and banners and lodges all over the kingdom. There was something of the mysterious ceremony and much of the good fellowship of Freemasonry about the league, which threw a frolic grace over the dreary stage of politics. As many as 1,000,000 members were enrolled, and for many years it was one of the most powerful conservative organizations in the country. What is it doing now?" Such an inquiry deserves the widest publicity.

#### A Great Illumination

A great illumination has lately come to the Spanish Government. It has at last discovered, and, what is more, taken its courage in both hands and declared that the notorious brigand Ralsuli is a rebel. Seeing that he had been in quite open collusion with the German propagandists in the Spanish zone for considerably over a year before the signing of the armistice; that he had used Spanish money freely to further his designs and threatened the Spanish authorities with a revolt of the tribesmen unless his "pay" was increased, the conclusion of Madrid seems to be justified. Anyway, it is one that was reached by the rest of Europe quite a long time ago. On the whole, El Porvenir of Tangier seems to sum up the situation justly enough. "We have lost five or six years of time," it declares in a recent issue. "We have lost the 1,250,000 pesetas a year which we foolishly bestowed on Ralsuli, and we have lost what little prestige there might have remained to us amongst the tribesmen."

#### No Confirmation Necessary

It is stated in one of the most responsible journals printed in Shanghai that "objections have been raised to the decision of the Ministry of Finance to reduce the salaries of the civil and military officials all over the country by 20 per cent." This statement needs no confirmation.

#### Not Really Incomprehensible

"A huge demonstration took place this morning before the Sultan's palace and the foreign consulates, where they called out loudly for the independence of Egypt. The procession took place with the assistance of the authorities, the police commandant actually riding in a car with a sheikh." So runs an account of a recent demonstration in Cairo, and one writer quotes it indignantly as "an excellent example of the incomprehensible character of the British policy in Egypt." But then it is the British policy everywhere. And is it so incomprehensible after all? Any London policeman in Hyde Park on a Sunday afternoon would explain it in a sentence. "If they can talk all they want to at the Mawble Awch, sir, they ain't 'atching no plots in Mile End."

#### The Ship Comes In

The popular statement, spread far and wide in shop windows and other points of vantage, to the effect that you cannot expect your ship to come in if you have not sent one out, gains added force when one hears that the steamship Mercurius, which sailed from New York in January carrying food, clothing, and other relief supplies to the Near East, returned not long ago from Smyrna bringing a commercial cargo which had long been held up at that port. This cargo included 20 bales of oriental rugs; a generous supply of the valuable oil of roses, the pure essence which is diluted even to make attar of roses; a large amount of licorice, which, of course, will gladden the small boy and girl who delight in exchanging pennies for their favorite licorice sticks, and various other commodities.

#### HOUSES YOU HAVE LIVED IN

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

There are people who have lived in the same house and there are people who have lived in many houses, and the difference between them is much greater than you would think. It is something like the difference between a story and a play. The story goes on with no more violent breaks than chapters and perhaps a "part two" when you are all grown up; but the play has acts and scenes with dramatic climaxes and tense curtains, and the curtains are like the changes from one house to another.

There is so much to be said for the old family house which you and your forebears have owned since the Tudors that you might easily be excused from ever getting past it to the other kind. The old place is yours and you have never known any other. Every door inside and every tree outside are your friends and have your marks on them. The villagers all belong to the family, and you call them by their Christian names, and when you shut your eyes the whole countryside lies like a map before you, and there is a legend belonging to every crossroad and a memory at the top of every hill.

#### A Well-Remembered House

Every one remembers their first house best and probably the people next door. Perhaps it was a semi-detached villa of mid-Victorian hideousness in a residential park high above the town. The front garden was only separated from next door by an ornamental iron railing which you could jump over, spikes and all, before you got your first eleven football cap. You always had a contempt for that front garden with its rockeries and laurel bushes, and you never played games there because you always had the feeling that some one was watching you. But the back garden! That was the playground. It had a high brick wall all round it covered with ivy where the sparrows roosted, and you learnt to control your footballs and cricket balls in a way you thought marvelous, and the broken windows didn't average more than one in a fortnight, and the excursions into your neighbors' gardens more than twice an hour, even less some particularly reckless visitors who didn't know the traditions or the exact spot on the leg boundary wall when a two became a four, got out of hand and even he was generally disciplined before the game was over.

The dog kennels were there and the guinea-pig hutches and the pigeon places, and the grass was all worn off one end where the wickets stood, and the most determined parental scolding and sodding never had more than a temporary success.

#### Cellar of Outgrown Toys

Nine of you had grown up there and it was only when you went into the cellar for something that you realized it. There was the family history in that cellar. Nothing could ever have been thrown away—it was quite obviously beyond giving or selling. All the broken toys, hoops, spades, dolls' houses, Noah's arks, perambulators, wheelbarrows, to say nothing of spring bats and twisted tennis racquets.

But it had to come to an end. It was no longer necessary for your father to go to business and the elder boys could easily come in from the country—and they all loved the country better than anything but the sea. So the plunge came, but what a curtain. A dozen times was the decision made round the library fire at night and a dozen times rescinded in the morning. The countryside was quartered and at last in a hurry it was settled. An old Elizabethan house—the "Red Hall" it was called in the village—was taken, 20 miles from town, and it had paneled rooms and secret cupboards, and the bedrooms were plastered and floored and had four-post beds with canopies; it would easily have held two families of nine—and the rent was hardly a third of the semi-detached villa on the hill.

So the cellar was emptied, the grass grew again in the back garden, and the pigeon places were pulled down, but the family never saw it; they never wanted to see the place again; the curtain had gone up on a new scene.

#### In a New Setting

What a house the old hall was for the next six years! There was a walled kitchen garden and dilapidated greenhouses. There was a natural golf course in the fields and a cricket pitch that only needed the roller, and

if the floors in the house were stone, coal was only nine shillings a ton and wood nothing, and you pulled your chairs into the huge fireplaces and didn't care what was happening on the other side of the room; it was all lost in the flickering shadows, and only the old family crests on the paneling gleamed in the firelight.

But the family was getting smaller; boys went away and girls wanted other things—and it really was farther from town than was comfortable—so the great finale approached again. Now those that protested against going to the "Old Hall" were the most vehement against leaving it, and one cheerless, dripping November day—the sort of day you are glad to leave anywhere—the dogs were leashed and the cats basketed and the cavalcade passed over the bridge and never came back. It was a small, nondescript house this time, that tradition said had been built by a miser with his own hands—and it looked like it, but it was on a ridge looking across the valleys both ways, and there was a spruce wood where pheasants called in the evening and clipped holly hedges in the garden, and after a dining room and the old brick stove and the paneling found their way to the hearthrug and dreamt into the hall fire, why it was home; another home. But that was the last of them, the family split up and wandered abroad; one left the house, and the play ended.

People have been known to love changing houses. There was a story in the family which never became quite obsolete, of an aunt who so doted upon moving that whenever domestic differences occurred they were always settled by the uncle's concession, "Never mind, Matilda, we'll leave at Lady Day."

#### POE'S PLACE IN LETTERS

(From The Kansas City Star)

After 70 years of controversy over the character and works of Edgar Allan Poe the end is not yet. How far away the end may be is indicated by critical discussions of Poe in three recent books on American literature. Two of these are designed for use as texts in schools and colleges and the other is intended for general reference by advanced students. Incidentally, Poe has been made the subject of 279 separate studies, to say nothing of treatment accorded him by writers dealing in a general way with the literature of this country.

These three particular discussions agree in referring to Poe as a solitary figure, a strange man, much talked about, greatly befogged and hence hard to understand. They remind the reader of Poe's prominence in European and American literary criticism. But agreement does not go far. One of the writers declares that the difficulty in understanding Poe is largely due to the fact that several short periods of his life are unaccounted for by any of the records. Until these gaps are bridged over by continuous information as to Poe's whereabouts, this writer feels we shall not be able to interpret his character. But on the basis of facts available, the writer proceeds to estimate Poe's character and works in a fairly sane and moderate manner, but with an inclination toward mild severity in dealing with the poet's "habits."

Another of these critics is equally positive that the difficulty with Poe is not any scarcity of facts about him, but the practical impossibility of interpreting the facts at hand. This critic is therefore inclined to be rather lenient toward the "weaknesses" of the poet, and to place a high value upon all of Poe's work, criticism, poems and prose tales.

But the pitfalls of one type of Poe critics are especially illustrated in the glaring inconsistencies of the third discussion, which is found in a book widely used as a text in schools and colleges throughout the country. Early in his account of Poe the author seeks to avoid trouble by declaring that "discussion of Poe's character is no part of our literary business," a statement directly refuted in another of the accounts. Yet in this author's next paragraph we read: "By inheritance and early training Poe had an appetite for strong drink, and when the inevitable struggle came his will was like a broken reed."

Further on in the same paragraph is this: "That Poe created an enduring works while he fought a losing battle with himself or the world or the wolf at his door . . . seems to us little short of marvelous. It is a glorious thing to strive, to run, when victory flits just ahead in plain sight; but it requires a grimmer courage to struggle on, as Poe did, with no companion but failure."

Yet on the opposite page there is this startling declaration: "The tragedy of his life consists not in poverty and suffering, but in the fact that, having two natures, he allowed the weaker to triumph."

Fortunately, only a small part of present day criticism of Poe is of this sorry character. Most of it is intelligent, at least, and doctors often disagree. Certainly, John Mackinnon Robertson in 1885, with the first really dependable study of Poe, put to flight much gossip and many illusions about this "Ismael of American letters."

Yet some of the gospel and part of the illusions still remain. The declaration of the ignorant that "Poe was a drunkard who allowed his wife to die of starvation and cold," is a fair example of the survivals. The fact that Poe's mother-in-law remained loyal to him ought within itself to refute such a statement, though there are many other refutations.

It would be a very fine investment of time for those who are interested enough in Poe to say anything at all about him to read a little of Mr. Robertson's masterful essay, of Woodberry's "Life," or Professor Cairns' account in his "History of American Literature." Misunderstanding would probably remain, but there would be at least a basis of intelligence for it.

#### MARQUIS SAIONJI, A DEMOCRAT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—It is a peculiar turn of events that brings Marquis Saionji from Japan to the Peace Conference at Paris as the chief plenipotentiary of the Island Empire of the Pacific. Marquis Saionji has stood for freedom, liberty, and democratic progress for 50 years. He has been willing to sacrifice much in the interests of peace, and no man in Japan during the past half century has been more openly an advocate of proceeding along lines which kept clear of a clash of arms.

Marquis Kimmochi Saionji is of a very old Japanese family. His family ranked high among the noble families of Japan, and his elder brother, Prince Tokudaiji, once Lord Chamberlain to the Mikado, was one of the foremost peers of the realm.

When Marquis Saionji was 17 years



Marquis Saionji

old, the fight of the Emperor Meiji for the restoration to power of his house over the Shoguns found Saionji enlisted and in active service for his Emperor, and he was given a part to play both on the battlefield and in the Council Chamber during the days of the restoration. Two years later he was made commander-in-chief of one of the Imperial armies, and for a few months occupied the position of Governor of Niigata-ken.

#### Studied in France

In 1869 Marquis Saionji left Japan and came to France, where he studied hard for 10 or 11 years. Returning to Japan from France the young Japanese brought to the Far East ideas which he had absorbed in France which were at that time from many Japanese standards alarmingly democratic. The young man was not inclined to keep these ideas to himself. In company with Mr. Nakaye and Baron Matsuda, who was Minister of Justice in Japan at the outbreak of the present war, he brought out a paper to promulgate his democratic views. So radical was this paper, and so different were the ideas expressed therein to anything that had previously been written in Japan, that the editors were compelled to discontinue it.

When in the early eighties the Emperor Meiji decided to put into operation his plan to endow Japan with a constitution, and in pursuance of this determination dispatched Ito, afterward Prince Ito, round the world to study the parliamentary systems of different forms of government, one of the young men of Japan who accompanied Ito on his mission of investigation and study was Saionji. With Ito, Saionji visited Europe and the United States, returning to Japan in 1883 and assisting in the formation of the constitutional type of government which today exists in Japan.

#### A Diplomatic Career

In 1883 Saionji was made a senator. In 1884 he was created a marquis by the Japanese Emperor. In the following year he was sent as Japanese Minister to Austria. Three years later, in 1888, he was made Minister at Berlin. During the early nineties he occupied various official positions in Japan, one of them being vice-president of the House of Peers. In 1894 he was made a Privy Councillor of Japan, and in the same year he accepted the portfolio of Minister of Education in the second Ito Cabinet, which remained in office for two years. During a portion of that time Marquis Saionji acted as Minister of Foreign Affairs. At the formation of the third Ito Cabinet, Marquis Saionji was again made Minister of Education. Not long after he was nominated president of the Privy Council. In that position he became de facto Prime Minister no less than three times during the interval between the resignation of one ministry and the formation of another. In 1903 Marquis Saionji became the leader of the Seiyukai political party, which had previously been under the leadership of Prince Ito. In 1906 he was called upon as leader of the Seiyukai to form a Cabinet. His Cabinet lasted for 18 months. Again, in 1911, he formed a second Cabinet, which was in office nearly two years.

#### Introduced Social Reforms

While Marquis Saionji was Premier of Japan for the first time he pressed forward many social reforms of which he had been an advocate since his youth. It was due to his initiative that Japan's railways became nationalized. At the time of Marquis Saionji's second premiership he came into collision in 1912 with the Japanese military party, which demanded a great increase of Japan's military power. Marquis Saionji had always been an advocate of peace and against anything that savored of military aggression. His views in 1912 of what

was the best path for Japan to tread toward her development as a great power were so markedly in contradiction to the plans of the Japanese military party that he resigned the premiership in consequence.

In the year 1916, in November, the Genro in Japan were called upon to appoint a new Premier in succession to Marquis Okuma. Prince Yamagata, the recognized head of the military party of Japan, and Marquis Saionji were two of the four members of the Genro who were to select the man who was to be Japan's War Premier. When Marquis Okuma's nominee for the premiership, Viscount Kato, was chosen, and Count Terauchi, who was a strong military personage, was made Premier, the opinion was expressed in many diplomatic circles that a military régime in Japan would follow.

#### Advocate of Franchise Reform

As the years of the war have passed, those who depended upon the good counsels of Marquis Saionji having weight in the high council chambers of Japan have been proven correct. Mr. Hara, the present Premier of Japan, succeeded Count Terauchi last year. Three years ago, when Marquis Saionji relinquished the leadership of the Seiyukai, Mr. Hara was called to that position. There has always been close political affiliation between the two men. They have worked together. It is thought by those who know Mr. Hara best that the ideas and liberality of thought of Marquis Saionji have had a great effect in making Mr. Hara, for many years the Marquis' first lieutenant in political life, look upon social matters and social reform with a broad and sympathetic view. Fruit of this may already have been seen by the intimation from Japan that the Japanese franchise is to be greatly widened. Whereas the franchise in Japan has heretofore been confined to those male Japanese of a certain age who pay a tax of 10 yen or more a year (a total of less than 5 per cent of the population of Japan), it will soon be widened so as to take in all those who pay a tax of 1 yen or more. This project is afoot, and while at the moment the proposal is to make the franchise only take in those who pay 3 yen or more per annum taxes, a broader liberalism is demanding that the further widening, down to the 1 yen basis, be carried through. In all this the part which the Marquis Saionji has played has not been small.

Allied statesmen who have met Marquis Saionji in Paris have been struck by the personal charm and keen intelligence of the Japanese statesman. The democracy of his viewpoint is undoubted, and Japan could not have chosen a more worthy or more efficient representative.

#### LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 704)

#### Medical Domination

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

After reading your editorial "Doctoring a Free Government" carefully, the thought came to mind what a potent power for good would ensue should every one of your subscribers ponder in their heart of hearts the subtle trend of events disclosed therein.

Until one has a "close up" view of the American Medical Association's activities in widely separated cities and towns of our land, it would seem difficult to arouse that unity of thought and action so imperatively necessary to thwart the mistaken aims of those who have bowed to the "ye shall be as gods knowing good and evil" doctrine. The political doctor is seen to be seeking under legal, and at last federal, protection, to be the god in the great American home. But, judged in the only way any real science can be practically judged, namely, "by their fruits ye shall know them," who does not see that 4000 years of scientific medical guessing brought down to date in the alleged flu epidemic sweeping the earth, finds material medicine about

the most helpless curative agent on this planet? Because, of course, it is manifestly impossible to treat fear with drugs. This is the system that asks, nay, is demanding, to enter your home and my home unbidden, in the name of science to save us and our children from disease infection and contagion!

Is it any wonder that the unscrupulous element in an otherwise perfectly honorable profession are, when "seeing the handwriting on the wall," scrambling to "save their bacon" behind the apron of "a United States Department of Health?"

Shall we forget that wise old saying, "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," and finally have to demand that the English language shall be also used in writing the medical doctors' prescription? This, in order that those who are compelled to submit to the various and sometimes hideous methods of medication may know exactly what the stuff is, in plain English. (Signed) ARTHUR H. SWANK, Fremont, Ohio, April 15, 1919.

#### AS TO TANKS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—"When found make a note of," Captain Cuttle's advice which Notes and Queries makes a particular point of following on the subject of "Tanks in the Great War," in expectation of conjectures and inquiries in years to come, must be given as the reason for the reproduction in the columns of The Christian Science Monitor of the following paragraph which appeared in The Morning Post of Dec. 18, 1918: Facts About Tanks—The origin and evolution of tanks have so long puzzled the non-military mind, which in the midst of many disputants for the honor of the work could not equitably adjust the claims, that the information given on a souvenir card at a dinner of the Designs Branch of the Mechanical Warfare (Tanks) Department will be welcome. The facts were set out thus:

Question	Answer
Who invented the first No. 9 tank?	August, 1915
Who designed the first Major Wilson tank?	Mr. William Tritton
Who originated the all-Major Wilson, in round track?	August, 1915
Who built the first tank? Sir W. Tritton and Foster's, Lincoln	
Who authorized the ex-Mr. Winston Churchill to spend money for the first tanks?	Mr. Winston Churchill
Who suggested the design of the "gun carrier"?	Major Greg
Who originally organized Sir A. Stern, the W. D.?	K. B. E.
What firms produced Messrs. Foster, Lincoln, and Metropolitan Co., Birmingham?	Sept. 5, 1915
When did they first go Sept. 5, 1915, into action?	
Who led them, getting 22 Lieut.-Col. Sumner of 28 "over the mers, D. S. O. top?"	
Can there be any finality No more than in design of these land finally in design of sea ships.	

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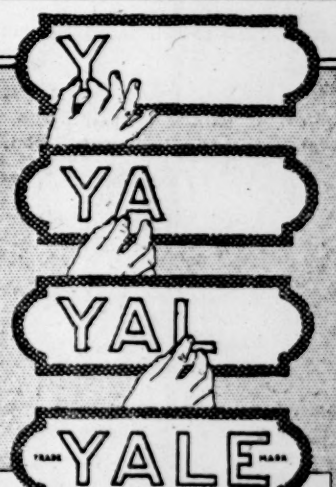
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#### THEATERS

"Shakuntala" in New York City Specially for The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"Shakuntala," a Hindu play written on an epic plan and in a romantic vein by Kalidasa 15 centuries ago, was introduced in abridged form at the Greenwich Village Theater on April 8 as a special matinee experiment. It has been a success, and it is now made the bill for the regular performances. The production, which has been worked up from the English text of Sir Monier Monier-Williams, consists of nine scenes, with Beatrice Prentice acting the part of the heroine, Shakuntala, and with Joseph Macaulay acting the part of the hero, King Dushyanta. Minor parts are taken by Miss Ruth Boyd, Miss Marjorie Deen, Harold Melzer, and Frank Conroy. The costumes and stage settings for the old oriental piece are by Livingston Platt. Kalidasa's drama, in its shortened, Greenwich form, proves to be admirably suited to the modern stage, especially to the hospitable type which the little theater movement has developed, and no doubt in its complete form it would prove, upon test, to be equally well suited to that other type of stage, if stage is the right name for it, which the pageant movement has brought into existence. The story of the play, to one way of thinking, is simplicity itself. In part one, the King goes a-hunting, sees Shakuntala, marries her, and deserts her. In part two Shakuntala visits the royal palace, is rejected by the King and departs. But the memory of her begins to take possession of the King's thoughts. He tries to find her and wanders long in search. At last meeting her, he acknowledges her as the Queen. But the story, to another way of thinking, is as complex as the "Odyssey" itself. It is, in fact, a succession of legends, with a love story ingeniously binding them together. The character of Shakuntala reminds one of Nausicaa, whom Odysseus saw on the strand, playing ball with her maidens, and again of the patient Griseldis, whom a knight long treated contemptuously and finally honored.

The leading persons of the drama are well characterized by Miss Prentice and Mr. Macaulay. The stage management is judiciously fitted to the particular illusion of antiquity that is desired. A fine detail of this is the opening scene of the hunt, in which the King is represented as driving with his charioteer, and with nothing but the imagination of the audience to furnish chariot and horses. A bow and an arrow for the King's hands and a whip for the attendant's hand are the only stage properties used.



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Postmaster-General Burleson, in Reply to Charges, Says Organized Propaganda Is Aimed at His Department

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A. S. Burleson, United States Postmaster-General, yesterday issued a reply to charges made against himself and the Post Office Department, in which he alleges that an organized propaganda is responsible for the charges, and that the persons behind this alleged intrigue are not actuated by a desire to improve the service. His statement, in part, follows:

"The organized propaganda directed against the Postmaster-General is thoroughly understood. He was advised last year that it would be inaugurated before the convening of this Congress. It does not have for its real purpose any desire for improvement in the postal or wire service, but is intended to aid in accomplishing a reduction of the rates of postage on second-class mail (newspapers and magazines). A virulent attack, founded upon falsehood, was made on the Postmaster-General by the advertising manager of the New York World, the principal newspaper engaged in this intrigue, at the time the increase of these postage rates was pending before the Ways and Means Committee. The increased rates were bitterly opposed. All opposition was brushed aside, and an increase of the rates was made by the Congress.

"The repeal of this law is what is now really desired by those attacking the Postmaster-General. It is believed by some of those affected that this cannot be brought about unless 'Burleson is gotten rid of.' The principal lobby is that employed by this selfish combination, which is reputed to have raised many thousands of dollars to be used for accomplishing the repeal of this law.

"In circular letters, after telling of the number of Democratic representatives committed to the repeal of the law, and how it was hoped Republican members could be used, it urged certain publishers not to confine their attack to the zone law (the increased postage rates) but to broaden their scope of criticism. Thus the sinister purpose is disclosed.

"In fact, as stated, notice was given the Postmaster-General more than a year ago what could be expected if there was not acquiescence on his part of the suspension or repeal of this law."

## Order Routes Criticism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A. S. Burleson, Postmaster-General of the United States, is being made the object of criticism because of an order recently issued to all offices of the Postal Telegraph Commercial Cable Company, forbidding executives or employees to receive at system offices, by wire or otherwise, and to distribute either to employees or the public, "any literature or propaganda directed for or against government operation of this or other wire systems." This includes the distribution of The Postal Telegraph, a monthly circulated for the last 10 years among the company's employees.

The order goes on to explain that "the above does not in any way forbid the receipt by employees of any matter that comes addressed to them by name, by wire, mail, or otherwise, but does forbid the free use of this system's wires or the use of the system's operating organization for the distribution of messages, or printed or other propaganda, or furnishing any service which is not performed for any customer under established rules."

SUITS AGAINST  
FEDERAL OFFICIALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

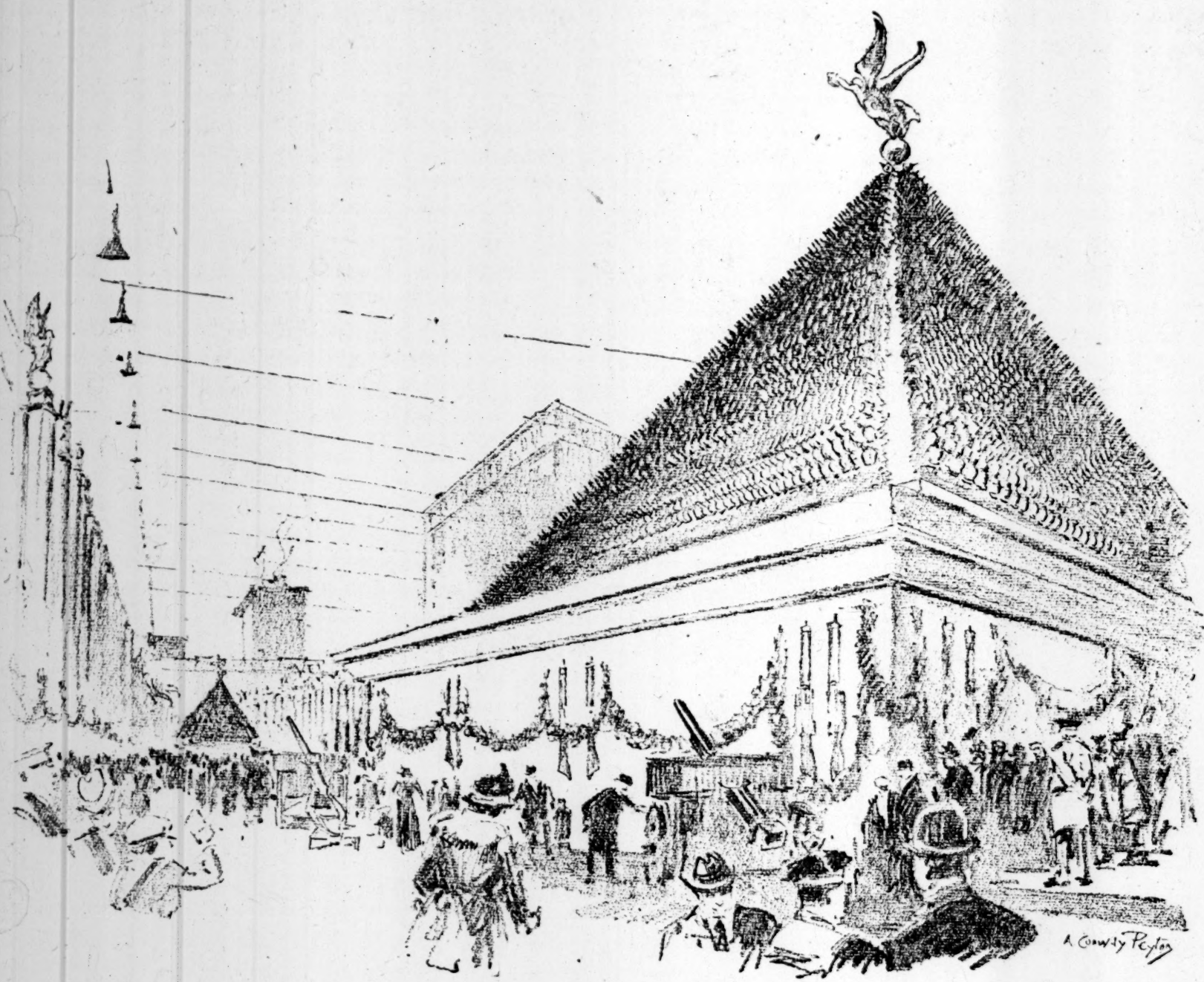
MONTGOMERY, Alabama—At the request of the Alabama Public Service Commission, J. Q. Smith, state Attorney-General, will intervene in behalf of this Commonwealth in the telephone and telegraph rate case to be up for argument before the United States Supreme Court on May 5. In this case South Dakota and Massachusetts deny the Postmaster-General's right to regulate intrastate telephone rates, while North Dakota denies the right of the Director-General of Railways to regulate railroad rates in intrastate commerce. Every state is advised by Charles Elmquist, president of the National Association of Railroad Commissioners, and legal adviser, to file briefs. A conference in Chicago on April 26 of representatives of public service commissions will draw up a brief.

## EDUCATIONAL WORK IN RUSSIA

NEW YORK, New York—Eight motion picture operators, five of them former soldiers, under the leadership of Leonard Martin of Boston, will be sent by the Y. M. C. A. and the United States Army Educational Commission to Siberia for educational work among the Russians and to entertain allied soldiers.

## NEW NATIONAL GUARD

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Reconstruction of the national guard was actually started yesterday when the War Department, through the bureau of militia affairs, authorized the organization of seven regiments and one extra battalion of infantry, one squadron of cavalry, and 18 companies of coast artillery.



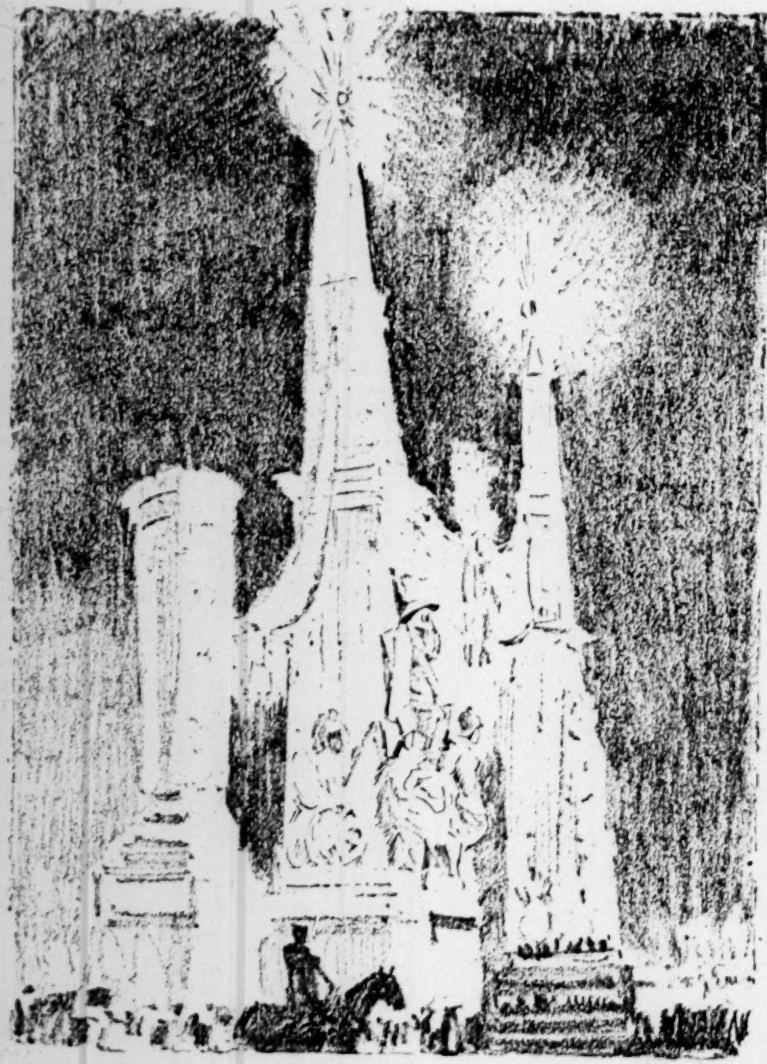
Pyramids of captured German helmets on Victory Way, New York

AS NEW YORK BUYS  
VICTORY BONDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Birnbaum Wood came to Dunsinane, and a gentleman named Macbeth, who in his time had fought some good battles, of one kind and another, fell. But Shakespeare was not more ingenious in manipulating even nature for theatrical effect than a Liberty Loan Committee. And so, to help "put over" the Victory Loan, the Argonne Forest has been brought to Times Square.

At least it was a miniature replica of that forest beside which, directly after Sunday, midnight, Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York State stood when he bought what was officially heralded as the first Victory note actually sold in New York City. And



The Arch of Jewels, Fifth Avenue, New York

Broadway's Argonne is only one of many attractions, set up to stimulate note selling, which throughout the Victory drive will present to New Yorkers one of those panoramas of constantly engrossing interest to which a succession of loan drives has made them accustomed.

The heart of the fifth loan campaign in New York City is located on Park Avenue, from Forty-Fifth to Fifth Street. This, on authority of the committee, is a glittering Thoroughfare of Triumph, serving as a rallying point for campaign drivers and subscribers, a hub around which will revolve scores of war heroes, soldiers, sailors, marines, air races, speakers, theatrical stars, balloons, airplanes, and just ordinary folks, on foot, like the reader and the writer.

Though sounding at first like a makeshift midway, the Victory Way is

a legitimate product of proper publicity processes. It had an architect, to begin with, H. van Buren Magonigle, president of the Architectural League of New York; and under his direction an attempt has been made to enable it to justify the predictions that it would make an even more beautiful picture than the Altar of Liberty, at Madison Square, or the Avenue of the Allies, each symbolic of a previous drive.

Through painted decoration, rather than molded or modeled forms, with eight flagpoles along each block, with the cross-streets dressed in bunting, an attractive frame has been furnished for the daily picture of the drive. A number of things have been crowded into this frame: two pyramids of 12,000 German helmets, probably including the 16 (or was it 30) the Irishman had to bring back before he could find one that fitted him; a winced victory, by Herbert Adams, surmounting each pyramid, with cap-

Way will resound with the selling arguments of countless speakers. Airplanes and dirigibles will add to the din, and from one dirigible a radio telephone will transmit, through a loud-speaking telephone arrangement hanging 20 feet over the heads of the crowd, the appeals of the aviators for the loan. Various schools, other organizations, and racial groups will have their special days in the Way. Monday night was Armenian night, and Armenian school girls in native costume gave a program of dances and other entertainment on the platform. Monday was dedication day, with formal consecration of the Way by leading representatives of various sects, a program of speeches by prominent men, concert by Pershing's own band, and other features. This week, too, is women's week, in honor of the part played by women in winning the war.

## Fifth Avenue's Part

But Fifth Avenue is not forgotten. Decorated and illuminated for the returning soldiers, this marvelous thoroughfare, a kaleidoscope of color throughout the war, is now graced by long white victory pennants, with light blue figures and letters, hung from the lamp post from one end to the other. Washington Arch, Victory Arch, the Altar of Liberty, the Court of Honor in front of the Public Library, the Arch of Jewels farther uptown, all are preserved and merged into the decorative arrangements for the drive.

And on May 3 Fifth Avenue will take over the whole drive to itself. A Panorama of Victory, Staged by Your Army, will thrill the avenue that day; a coordination, in a single flashing spectacle, of all the various ways in which the United States prepared for war, raised her army, sent it overseas, combined with an illustration of exactly what the army did, and what more it would have done if the Germans had not cried "Kamrad." The avenue windows, with their special paintings and war trophies, attract crowds, and a German gun anywhere in the city is the cynosure of all eyes.

Pershing's own band, which arrived in New York Saturday, left for Pittsburgh Monday, on a tour in the interests of the drive. New England cities will see the "flying circus" which circled and swooped over this city last Thursday. This includes captured German Fokker airplanes, though why one always specifies that these war trophies were "captured," is a mystery, in view of the fact that it is not on record that the Germans were making gifts of such things. On tour, too, will be the 115 Belgian officers and men who came here especially to help push the drive.

## Varied Activities

There are scores of features that might be added to this story; such as the facts that children's hour will be observed daily on the Way at 2 o'clock; that hundreds of saleswomen are promoting the campaign, along with the men; that the women's clubs have opened their own campaign headquarters; that industries and communities are striving for honor flags; that millions of dollars worth of notes were pledged before the campaign started; that 15 veterans of former drives are in charge of this one; that the Atlantic fleet, the Victory fleet, in the Hudson River, is a mighty argument for support of the loan, and that at night, illuminated, it is a most rare sight in a city resplendent constantly with things worth seeing; and that, in general, one wonders how he is going to sit back comfortably and without boredom into the humdrum of things when the great American people get through lending money in picturesque fashion.

But at least, in conclusion, remembering that the United States is a

democracy, it should be published that the attractions in Broadway's Argonne Forest early Monday morning included, besides the Governor of the State, a recitation by Julia Arthur, actress, and speeches by Edward H. Edwards, Collector of Internal Revenue, and Benny Leonard, champion pugilist. Anything to make Broadway understand what this loan thing is all about.

SUNDAY FILM SHOWING  
AND LIBERTY LOAN

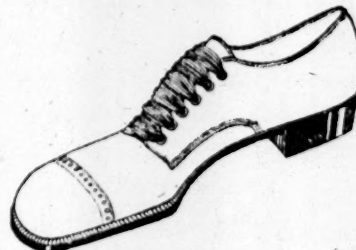
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Philadelphia News Office

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Opposition on the part of several church organizations to the showing of a patriotic motion picture film on Sunday in connection with the campaign to put over the Victory Loan has been backed by the Rev. Thomas T. Mutchler, secretary of the Philadelphia Sabbath Association. The latter organization was recently largely instrumental in having a bill to permit motion picture shows on Sunday killed in the Legislature.

While Dr. Mutchler's opposition has, thus far, taken chiefly the course of a protest to the Secretary of the Treasury, he intimated in an interview that several district chairmen of the loan campaign committee would resign if the pictures were shown on Sunday. Others opposed to the showing have gone further and predicted the failure of the loan in this section unless it was decided not to use the picture on Sunday.

Asked for an opinion on the controversy, E. P. Passmore, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank for this district, said that while he did not wish to be drawn into any argument over the matter, it did "seem unfair and unpatriotic to attempt to involve the Victory Loan work in such discussion." Mr. Passmore also stated that in his opinion any such attempt to thwart the efforts of the committee "will earn condemnation from patriotic people."

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MICHIGAN REPORTS  
QUOTA COMPLETED

Official Victory Loan Figures Gratifying—Fifty-Four New England Towns Go Over—Posters in Occupied Zone

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Michigan, it was unofficially reported to the Treasury Department last night, has sold its quota of Victory Liberty Loan notes. If the information is correct, Michigan is the first state to go over. Sales totalling \$249,649,800 were officially reported from 10 out of 12 federal reserve districts.

By districts, the subscriptions were: New York, \$88,000,000; Boston, \$45,448,400; St. Louis, \$29,877,800; Chicago, \$25,579,350; Philadelphia, \$19,258,150; Cleveland, \$18,193,950; Richmond, \$13,383,600; Minneapolis, \$6,616,700; San Francisco, \$2,050,550; Dallas, \$1,241,300. The Kansas City and Atlanta districts did not report, but unofficial estimates gave the former district sales of \$7,767,600.

In the Boston district, 54 towns and cities had reached their quotas last night. The number of individual subscribers in this district, 12,413, is gratifyingly large to Treasury officials. As in other campaigns, the official figures are believed to be far below actual sales. The Cleveland district, for instance, reports, unofficially, sales three times as great as the official figures showed. The St. Louis district has subscribed 15 per cent of its quota. Detroit, which subscribed its quota the first day of the campaign, is going ahead to oversubscribe enough to make subscriptions by banks unnecessary.

Rear Admiral T. J. Cowie, Victory Liberty Loan officer for the United States Navy, received reports last night that the navy's subscriptions were almost \$2,000,000. The navy's flying squadron of battleships and destroyers is cruising along the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific coasts to create interest in the loan, and is receiving an enthusiastic reception.

The Victory ship, the U. S. S. Marblehead, will reach San Diego, California, today at noon, where she will be relieved by the U. S. S. Crane, which will continue the trip to New York City, cruising a mile for each \$857,000 subscribed.

General Pershing cabled from France that an officer had sailed for the United States with pictures showing German people gazing at Victory Loan posters put up by United States troops in the occupied zone.

## New England's Total

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—New England's subscriptions to the Victory Liberty Loan at the close of the second day totalled \$45,417,000. Tuesday's return was \$13,840,000, a considerably smaller amount than was received on Monday. Seventy-four New England cities and towns now report full quotas. Proctor and Woodford, Vermont, appear as the honor towns so far, both announcing subscriptions amounting to 300 per cent of their quotas. Canton, Massachusetts, has oversubscribed its quota of \$330,000. In that town a German helmet was sold at auction on a bid of \$7450 in Victory notes.

## LABOR DISCUSSION IN BOSTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Contrary to a statement previously published, Miss Mary MacArthur, secretary of the British Women's Trade Union League of Great Britain, who recently arrived in New York City, was not in this city yesterday, but will speak to the members of the Women's Trade Union League of Boston on Monday, next.

ASSOCIATED PRESS  
CHOOSES OFFICERS

Annual Gathering Given Pan-American Air by New Members—General Manager Stone Brings Tidings of Conference

NEW YORK, New York—In honor of the 25 South American newspapers which recently became members of The Associated Press, the annual luncheon of the association in this city this year was given a Pan-American character.

Addresses were delivered by Augustin Edwards, Chilean Minister to Great Britain and publisher of a group of newspapers in his country, who is stopping in New York en route to his post; by R. R. Ronconi, representing La Prensa, Buenos Aires, and by W. W. Davies, Le Nacion, Buenos Aires. Frank B. Noyes, president of The Associated Press, said it was his belief that this new relation between North and South American newspapers would "do more to strengthen the ties of friendship and commerce than any possible propaganda might accomplish."

Melville E. Stone, general manager of The Associated Press, who recently returned from the Peace Conference, told the members of the news association that development of inter-communication promises a chance that the League of Nations may accomplish its object of insuring world peace. Describing a visit to the devastated regions of France, Mr. Stone declared it had been "torn by the most malign and outrageous savagery the world has ever known." To bring about its rehabilitation, he asserted, extension of long-time credits by United States manufacturers was essential, a scheme which he said could be carried out through the banks, with the federal reserve system to fall back upon in case of emergency. In keeping with the Pan-American spirit of the meeting, inspired by the recent addition of South American newspapers, Mr. Stone stated that this extension of the service gave assurance of the amity of the western hemisphere.

The members of The Associated Press at their annual meeting elected five directors whose three-year terms had expired. They were: Elbert H. Baker, Cleveland Plain Dealer; Clark Howell, Atlanta Constitution; Charles Hopkins Clark, Hartford Courant; Charles A. Rook, Pittsburgh Dispatch, and V. S. McClatchy, Sacramento Bee. The members also elected F. MacLennan, Topeka State Journal, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Oswald Garrison Villard, New York Evening Post, the term expiring in two years.

The directors elected the following officers: President, Frank B. Noyes, Washington (District of Columbia) Star (reelected); first vice-president, A. N. McKay, Salt Lake Tribune; second vice-president, J. L. Sturtevant, Wausau (Wisconsin) Record-Herald; secretary and general manager, Melville E. Stone (reelected); assistant secretary and assistant general manager, Frederick Roy Martin (reelected); treasurer, J. R. Youatt (reelected). Executive committee, Frank B. Noyes, Charles Hopkins Clark, Charles A. Rook, W. L. McLean, John R. Rathbun, Victor F. Lawson, Adolph S. Ochs.

## Publishers in Session

NEW YORK, New York—Editors and publishers from all sections of the United States are in attendance at the thirty-third annual convention of the American Newspaper and Publishers Association, which began yesterday and will continue until Friday afternoon. The question of the repeal of the Postal Rate Law and plans for lowering the cost of news-print paper were among the most important subjects to be discussed by the delegates. Yesterday's program included morning and afternoon business sessions and a luncheon given by the advertising bureau of the association at noon.

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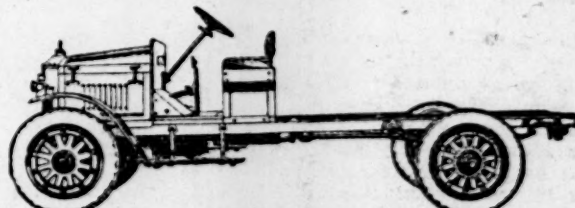
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## PROFITS DIVISION ON A JUST BASIS

This is the Problem for Labor and Capital to Work Out, Says Secretary Wilson, Who Minimizes Fear of Bolshevism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Because of the intelligence of American workmen and a better understanding between Labor and Capital, there should be no apprehension lest the Bolshevist movement will gain a foothold in the United States, according to William B. Wilson, United States Secretary of Labor, who talked on "The Future Relationship Between Capital and Labor" at the Boston Chamber of Commerce assembly luncheon yesterday at the Hotel Brunswick.

### Mutual Interest

"The I. W. W. movement is akin to the Bolshevist philosophy and it was on the verge of passing out in the United States a little more than a year ago when it received aid from abroad which has kept it alive," declared Mr. Wilson. "The Department of Labor has investigated this movement and has found that the I. W. W. is unable to get a foothold except where the employer has pursued a policy of repression of the legitimate aspirations of the workers."

### Industrial Program

Mr. Wilson's address was of unusual interest to the several hundred members of the chamber present, for they have before them an industrial program whose main features are thus stated:

"The public interest requires adjustment of industrial relations by peaceful methods. Any proposed labor program which does not establish, define and safeguard the rights of the public is fatally defective."

"Due consideration in the conduct of industrial enterprises to all persons whose livelihoods are dependent upon it; solution of problem of unemployment and labor turnover; recognition of the right of the workers to organize; adequate representation in management of industry of all parties in interest; scrupulous observance of agreements and industrial relations; provision for prompt and final interpretation of industrial agreements in event of controversy; adjustment of wages with due regard to purchasing power of the wage; discountenance of fixing of basic day as subterfuge for increasing compensation; against arbitrary restriction on output; no reduction in wages until possibility of reduction of costs in all other directions has been exhausted."

## WAR'S EFFECT ON WAGES IN BRITAIN

Report States That Workers on the Land Have Never Been so Well Off as at Present

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—Mr. Geoffrey Drage, director of investigations on behalf of the government into wages and conditions of employment in agriculture, declares in the first volume of his recently issued report that it may probably be safely concluded that, taking wages and prices together, those agricultural workers who are left on the land have never been so well off as they are now, except that, like other classes, under the peculiar war conditions, they cannot obtain with their money enough of the essentials of existence because they are not always to be had. This, of course, he adds, is not the same thing as saying that they are as well off as they ought to be. Most observers agree that before the war and for a long time past the remuneration of the agricultural laborer was inadequate and his life a great struggle.

It is added that it may be reasonably proposed that the higher minimum wage now fixed in all counties by the Agricultural Wages Board will give a sufficient margin unless, and until, the cost of living rises much higher.

### Position of Farmer

Dealing with the position of the farmer, the report states that it seems it will be necessary, when the period of natural protection given by the war to home agriculture has come to an end, unless the cost of production is diminished in some other way, or unless future world market prices remain on a higher level, to take other measures to maintain the balance between prices and cost of labor, if farming is to be carried on.

One of the investigators declares: "There is unfortunately a feeling of great uncertainty in the minds of the farmers as to what may lie before them in the future. The sort of question that presents itself to them is—when the war is over, and the country is no longer in dread of the submarine, shall we have in this country a labor government who will argue

that the proletariats of the nations will never permit another European war; that the danger of the submarine is a thing of the past, and that there is, therefore, no necessity for the State to pay a premium to insure its food supply against the effects of the submarine. The farmer, therefore, before he lends himself cordially to the plan of raising the level of wages of agricultural workers, declares it is not unreasonable on his part to demand some assurance that he will not be deprived at some future date of the ability to pay them. He adds that the profits he has made have only served to bring him up to par and to recoup him for the loss of capital which he experienced in the bad times in the late '70s, '80s, and '90s."

The report comments: "One way of maintaining prices of farm produce at the expense of the consumer, though not necessarily to the impoverishment of the Nation as a whole, would be to impose import duties upon foreign foodstuffs."

A proposal is made by a Northants investigator that old wages should be made to fluctuate automatically with food prices.

Tables given show that in the great majority of agricultural counties farm laborers work from nine to ten hours per day in summer, and eight to 8 1/2 in winter.

The existence of competing industries in the northern counties, with high wages, short hours, half holidays and freedom from Sunday work is stated to have proved a strong counter-attraction for farm laborers at hiring times, and the reaction on farm wages is immediate and very marked.

### Land Army Girls

"With the approach of conditions of employment in agriculture to those in other industries it does not appear that the difficulties involved would be insuperable," it is added. Of the land army girls it is stated that in most cases they worked the same hours as men, and were chiefly engaged on skilled work either with horses or looking after stock and milking, or driving motor plows. They have also been employed in woodlands with considerable success.

The reduction of the general supply of agricultural labor since 1914, owing to recruiting for army and navy, and by transference of labor to other industries, had, by the beginning of 1917, amounted to 65 or 70 per cent of the normal pre-war supply, but the labor left had been augmented by women; special release of children from school for farm work; by the employment of boys from public and secondary schools, old-age pensioners, by the release of soldiers for farm work, and by the employment of prisoners of war.

It is declared that the general opinion of farmers is that there is a prevailing spirit of apathy and want of energy in all classes of farm labor, and the relative proportion of output is as two to three of former times. The hope is freely expressed that the more favorable conditions of wages and hours will produce the needed change in the demeanor of the farm laborer.

A possible and far-reaching effect of the war on the small farms, in the opinion of the best local authorities, is that many of the small farmers will be broken by the effect of the rise in wages, and still more by the simultaneous compulsion put upon them to convert part of their grassland into tillage. Their farms will probably be taken over by the larger farmers, and they themselves will revert to bailiffs of farmers, sharing the doom of their yeoman predecessors.

The average rates of cash wages in January, 1918 are given as: Shepherds, 22s. 7d. to 40s.; cattlemen, 22s. 5d. to 40s.; horsemen, 22s. 9d. to 39s. 6d.; ordinary laborers, 21s. 11d. to 35s.

### CANADA'S TRADE UNION FIGURES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—According to statistics gathered from the Department of Labor, the year 1918 shows a big increase in the trade union membership in Canada. At the close of 1917 the membership stood at 294,650, comprised in 1374 local branches. The increase in 1918 was 44,257, bringing the reported membership to 338,907, comprised in 2274 branch unions, an increase of an even 390. Of the total trade union membership in the Dominion, 201,432 are connected with 1897 local branches of international organizations, an increase of 36,536 members and 195 branches for the year; 37,928 are affiliated with 332 branches of non-international bodies, an increase of 5585 members and 88 branches, and 9527 are members of independent units, a gain of 2136 members over the year 1917. The membership increase for all classes of organized labor bodies in Canada for the two years 1917 and 1918, according to information received in the Department of Labor, amounted to 88,489.

### RED FLAG DISPLAY FORBIDDEN

LANSING, Michigan—Governor Sleeper has signed a bill forbidding the display of the red flag at any public assembly, parade or demonstration under penalty of five years imprisonment or \$1000 fine.

Many a man after trying on Hickey-Freeman Clothes has said, "No more tailors for me!" We sell them.

E. J. MILLER  
313 Center Ave., Bay City, Mich.

## BUREAUX URGED FOR EMPLOYMENT

Washington Conference on Creation of Permanent National Service—Provisions of the Proposed Law Are Discussed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Delegates from 30 states, at the conference called by William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, to devise a legislative program for the creation of a permanent national employment service, are using a bill prepared by Fred C. Crofton of Columbus, Ohio, formerly federal director of the United States Employment Service in Ohio, as the basis of their discussions.

This bill probably will be changed in some details before adoption by the conference, which will continue through Friday. The preamble states that "in order to encourage and aid in establishing free public employment offices, there shall be created in the Department of Labor, the United States Employment Service. It shall be in charge of a director-general, who shall be appointed by the President."

It is provided that a national system of employment offices shall be maintained in cooperation with states, municipalities and other political subdivisions. The director-general is empowered to enter into cooperative agreements with states or subdivisions for the maintenance of offices. Under such agreements, the Secretary of Labor is authorized to pay any part or the whole of the expenses of executing the agreements, provided the state offices are conducted under federal regulations.

After the administration expenses of the director-general's office are paid, the balance of any appropriation made by Congress for the service is to be divided among the states in the proportion that the population of each state bears to the total population of the United States, not including its outlying possessions. Another provision extends the franking privilege of the Post Office Department to the employment offices.

"The fact that private funds aggregating \$200,000 a month have been contributed to 464 offices of the United States Employment Service, which would have been closed on March 22 owing to the failure of the Deficiency Bill, is the strongest test possible of the public desire for the continuance of the employment system," said John B. Denmore, director-general of the United States Employment Service, in opening the conference Wednesday.

The states represented in the conference are: Alabama, California, Colorado, Delaware, Georgia, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, New Jersey, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Washington and Wyoming. The District of Columbia and the American Federation of Labor also are represented.

## MR. CAMPANINI TELLS CHICAGO OPERA PLANS

NEW YORK, New York—Cleofonte Campanini, general director of the Chicago Opera Association, sailed on Wednesday for Italy on the Rotterdam in search of new singers and operas. Before sailing he announced the engagement of Gino Marinuzzi, a young Italian conductor, who, he said, had won success in the leading theaters of Italy. He also announced the debut next season of Edward Johnson, an American dramatic tenor, who has been 10 years abroad studying grand opera and who was formerly known in this country as a musical comedy singer. Miss Mary Garden and Mme. Galli-Curci will also be with the Chicago company.

### CANADA'S LABOR COMMISSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The new Labor Commission outlined some days ago by Senator Robertson, Minister of Labor, has been appointed. The names

of the members of the commission are as follows: Chief Justice Mathers of Manitoba, chairman; Senator Smeaton White, Mr. Charles Harrison, Mr. Carl Riordan, Mr. F. Pauzé, Mr. Tom Moore and Mr. J. W. Bruce. Senator White is managing director of the Montreal Gazette; Mr. Riordan is president of the Riordan Pulp & Paper Company; Mr. Pauzé is a lumber man and was a member of the trade commission to visit France during the war; Mr. Harrison is a railway conductor and has been head of the Order of Railway Conductors on the eastern lines for a number of years. Mr. Tom Moore is president of the Trades & Labor Congress of Canada, of which body Mr. Bruce is also a member. Messrs. White and Harrison will represent the public, Messrs. Riordan and Pauzé the employees. The commission commences its investigations of industrial relations in Canada in British Columbia immediately after Easter, and will render its report to Parliament by June 1.

## CANADIAN LABOR'S SHARE IN THE WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—"Why should the present acute situation between Capital and Labor be allowed to become more acute?" asked the Hon. Oideon Robertson, Minister of Labor for the Dominion, in an address to the Association of the Montreal Building and Construction Industries. "Why," he went on, "should we not emulate the examples of the great nations of the world, and now try to adopt a spirit of cooperation and arbitration to settle our differences, rather than dispute our claims by strikers?"

That the working classes had constituted 55 per cent of the Canadian expeditionary force, that consequently the wage-earners of Canada had suffered the most by the war, and were therefore entitled to have a better share of the things for which they fought and suffered—this was the argument put forward by the Minister. The workingman, said Senator Robertson, had a feeling that he should have more recognition and that he ought to be reasonably and adequately paid. "A self-confidence was springing up in the breast of the workman, which he did not possess five years ago. This was in a large measure due to the great things which the worker had accomplished during the war. Under stress and strain he was able to carry the Empire on his shoulders to safety."

"We must not be forgetful," said Senator Robertson, "that although the workmen formed a large percentage of the army, they nevertheless represented a very small proportion of the land and wealth which they fought to protect. The feeling is spreading that more militant means should be taken to bring about the evolution of the workman. In some countries this has changed from evolution to revolution, but happily such a state has not yet come to pass in Canada. I do not think that such conditions will ever be seen in this country, but I think it behooves all business men to give heed to the changing times and to realize that this spirit is growing and will continue to grow among workmen unless they are convinced that they will be fairly treated."

## MESSAGE TO ENGLAND FROM AMERICAN JEWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That England and the United States are forever inseparably united by their common fight for civil and religious liberty, is the message entrusted to Earl Reading, Lord Chief Justice of England and High Commissioner to the United States, by the Jews of New York City, representing the Jews of America, to take back to England. This message is to be delivered alike to the Jews of Great Britain and to all who fought for these ideals. At a dinner in honor of Earl Reading, prominent Jews of New York spoke with enthusiasm of the glory which he had brought to their race and declared that for 5000 years their people had been faithful to those same ideals for which the United States engaged in the world war.

## FINDING WORK FOR DISABLED CITIZENS

Measure Before Massachusetts Senate Committee Provides for Employment by the State of Its Blind and Crippled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Provision for the employing by the Commonwealth of those in the State who are blind and crippled is made in a bill now before the Ways and Means Committee of the Massachusetts Senate. Thus it is planned for the State itself to give its blind and crippled citizens a fair opportunity for social independence on the same plane with all other citizens. And it is expected that the necessity for begging charity at the edge of a human rapids in a city street or of being in any way a burden of support will be forever past.

When it is considered that the state government in its employing capacity has been consistently unwilling to give work to those people who may not fulfill the qualifications of a measuring stick, it appears to many to be the cause of no little interest—to think that inside of a year that government may turn square about and purposely find and even, if need be, undertake new work that will provide positions for these people. So that the question has come forth, "Is Massachusetts about to make such a marked change in rule and tradition?"

### Reasons Given for Bill

To swing wide open the gate to the road to self-support, to permit the blind and the crippled to obtain their full measure of freedom and justice, that they may enjoy that democratic feeling of equality rather than sit out their human existence on the dirty pavement, that they may themselves be recorded as producers instead of a heavy item of expense to be met by the production of others, these are a few of the reasons given for the passage of this bill.

As proposed by the bill, the State is to perform the function of employing the "physically crippled, blind and partially blind" through a commission of five citizens of the Commonwealth to be appointed by the Governor to serve for a period of five years each at a salary of \$5000. The bill specifies that those persons entitled to employment under its provisions must have been born in the State, or have resided in it for 20 years, or have been injured while in the service of the army or navy, or have been injured while in the State.

The kind and manner of employment is to be left in the hands of the commission, but it is clearly stated that work must be found for every rightful applicant, either in the direct employ of the government or with a private concern, and, even more than that, it is intended to purchase or lease land, erect buildings, or lease them, and to establish, equip, maintain and run manufacturing plants of any sort or description, or stores, and completely to equip the same with stock and

## PRINTING TRADES WAGE CONDITIONS

Standardization in Industries of the United States Is Aimed at Through the Standardization of the Cost of Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Standardization of wages in the printing industries throughout the United States by standardizing cost of production is aimed at by the International Joint Conference Board of the Printing Industry, composed of five employer representatives and representatives of the five international unions of the International Allied Printing Trades Association, which mapped out a program of regulations for the industry at a meeting held here. Such a plan was submitted to the local unions for ratification, said Matthew Woll, president of the International Photo-Engravers Union.

One of the ideas proposed, according to Mr. Woll, is the division of the country into districts for the purpose of standardizing production conditions. The conditions are such now, he explained, that the cost of production in Chicago might be much higher than 50 miles from that city, on account of the lower wages paid and other economic conditions existing outside the city. The object, according to Mr. Woll, is to bring the scale of wages up in such places and eliminate conditions that place the firms at a disadvantage that pay a higher wage scale.

The Joint Conference Board also agreed at its meeting here, Mr. Woll said, to refer the matter of an eight-hour day with four hours on Saturday, a 44-hour week, to the respective bodies in the printing trades for consideration. The plan of the printing trades is to work collectively for the mutual benefit of all, and the aim, he said, is to have unified action on the matter.

The function of the conference board is to propose policies and regulations for the printing industry, its constitution states, which after receiving the unanimous vote of the board are submitted to the ratifying organizations for their approval. An agreement is made that local agreements between unions and employers hereafter are to be underwritten by the international unions having jurisdiction over the particular trade making the agreement. It is also provided that as far as possible rules and forms of contracts shall be the same all over the United States and Canada.

## MASON TENDERS RETURN

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts—Announcement was made yesterday of the settlement of the mason tenders union strike that has been in effect here since April 3, by reference to a board of arbitrators to be named. Pending adjustment, the men return to work at the old rate of \$4.40 a day. A compromise offer of \$4.40 a day was refused and the union then fell back on a demand for \$5 a day.

### FIVE-DAY WEEK PROPOSED

HAVERHILL, Massachusetts—A vote of 9000 members of the Shoe Workers Protective Union here is being taken this week to decide whether a demand shall be made for a 45-hour week. The proposal calls for five working days of nine hours each with no reduction in pay, to be effective July 1.

### RADICAL PROTESTS FORBIDDEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

TAMPA, Florida—Mayor McKay, has issued a proclamation forbidding labor leaders to hold a demonstration here to protest against the imprisonment of Eugene V. Debs, Thomas J. Mooney, and other radicals among the Labor group. Local labor men were arranging for a big May Day demonstration, and prior to the Mayor's proclamation, the assembly of the Central Trades Council refused the request of a Socialist delegation to use the Labor Temple for such a purpose.

### SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

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## TANGIER'S FATE IN HANDS OF POWERS

Question Is Now Being Asked Whether Territory Will Be a French, Spanish or International Protectorate

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Morocco

TANGIER, Morocco—Tangier is greatly perturbed. It is approaching the time when, as it thinks, for weal or woe, its fate will be sealed at the Peace Conference. Will it be under a French protectorate? Will it be under a Spanish protectorate? Or will it be under the powers—international in fact? (Incidentally, it should be said here that the question of a British protectorate alone has ceased to arise, for it is understood that a reciprocal interchange of interests between Great Britain and France has taken place in regard to Morocco and Egypt.) These are the burning questions of the hour. They have been smoldering for years; now they have burst out into flame. The Spanish and French press are full of articles on the subject. Responsible ministers go out of their way to make references to it. The air, in fact, is full of it—even in the Petit Soko, that great meeting place in Tangier where the fate of nations is often settled in a short space of time. Perhaps the recent visit of the American diplomatic agent to Paris, as well as that of the then Spanish Premier, Count Romanones, may have something to do with it. Anyway, there it is.

## International Control

At first sight it is somewhat difficult to account for all these doubts. If the Tangier zone was an international regime at the commencement of the war, as every one supposed, and was merely waiting for the promulgation of the laws for the control of the municipal affairs of the town, why, now that the war is over, should it not revert to the status quo? The situation might, perhaps, be better understood if people who use the term "international" would define the meaning which they attach to it. International control and international ownership are very different things. That some joint system of control was, for certain reasons, to be instituted, did not necessarily mean that the previous owner—in this case the Sultan—was to be deprived of his rights in toto. It did not mean a substitution of owners. It is quite true that, if the war had not intervened, the laws referred to—drawn up after several attempts by the representatives of England, France, and Spain according to treaty—would have come into being. Actually, the deed was awaiting the signature of the last named, so that, to all intents and purposes, it did not, and consequently does not, exist.

It is said that Spain has tried, more than once during the war, to extract some privileges in Morocco from France in return for her neutrality. It is said that France might, at one time, have conceded something. Be this as it may, nothing matured. Spain herself remained neutral, or as nearly as the many Germans in the country would allow her to be. But, if any Spaniard suggests that such was the case in Spanish Morocco, his definition of the word "neutrality" must be decidedly original. At any rate, the French Intelligence Department has no illusions on the subject whatever. They know the bitter results; let those haggle over definitions who will. They even know the exact sum which was paid every month to that arch-rebel and fomentor-of-rebellion amongst the Moors in the French zone. They know exactly how the money and munitions were brought from Spain and conveyed via Ceuta, Tetuan, and Melilla. They know many other things, but these will suffice.

## Spain's Claim

Now, on what does Spain base her claim to Tangier as a Spanish protectorate, as she is reputed to do? Is it because she was, more or less, neutral in Spain, and considerably less in Morocco? Surely she cannot expect a reward for expelling the many Germans in the Spanish zone after the signing of the armistice? Does she suggest that, under her protecting wing, Tangier would cease to be a belated promise, and blossom forth into a recognized fact? And this, after the object lessons in economic development shown by her after the occupation of the town of Ceuta and its environs for some 500 years, and the rest of her zone for some seven or eight years?

The plain man in the street derives little enlightenment from the Spanish press and from the speeches of Spanish ministers. Little is said about right and privilege as conferred by treaty. Sentimentalism largely prevails. Tangier is a little more than a stone's throw from Spain, and geographically speaking, should belong to her. It is largely populated by Spaniards who hold many interests. And so on. On the other hand, it should be known that this population is composed mostly of undesirable elements, many of whom have probably left their country for the country's good; and that the interests consist for the most part of shops—very few of which are of any importance. Also, it is true that the French population is not far behind that of the Spanish in number, and there is no comparison whatever when it comes to a question of wealth and influence.

There has been considerable talk lately about the appointment of a new Governor in the Spanish zone. He, unlike his predecessor, has progressive tendencies, and in fact admits that he has said no publicly the methods and work of General Lyautey in the French zone. No doubt he means to

follow in the general's footsteps—if he can. And if Tangier should ever come under the protection of Spain, he would continue the good work there, no doubt.

All this, however, is extremely vague and unsatisfactory. Futurism, so beloved of the Spanish mind, comes in unfortunately. The Spanish press has been giving a further example of this late. Perhaps it feels that the past cannot well be used in argument on Moroccan affairs; the present, it is not overture about; but when it comes to the future—Ah! where is the Spaniard who cannot decline it with the utmost fearlessness and freedom?

## Case for France

Here is a sample of the formulae recently employed—formulae which are going to pave the way to a Moroccan heaven: "Spain and France must follow in Morocco a policy on parallel lines." It has an excellent ring about it; it should be very flattering to the French. But it is not. It is not only disliked; it is much resented. According to Mr. Raymond Lerouge in Le Dépêche Marocaine, the French official organ in Tangier, it builds up a system of reciprocal rights and obligations which have no other end but to level up the situation between the two countries in the shortest possible time. In other words, it is suspected as being an effort to introduce the thin end of the wedge; it suggests a present political equality as a basis for future action.

Mr. Lerouge puts the French case in this way: There is only one protectorate over the whole of Morocco—not two as is commonly supposed. This protectorate has already been conferred to France, who has delegated her responsibilities to Spain under certain conditions, and in a certain portion of the Empire. Spain, therefore, has merely a zone of influence, not a protectorate in the strict sense of the word. She cannot exercise sovereign rights in her entirety. She provides, for instance, an administration, as well as a police force, but she cannot contract a loan, nor treat with a foreign power, nor can she alienate any portion of the territory which she holds in trust for the Sultan, whose representative in this part is the Khalifa of Tetuan. There are obligations on her part in upholding the prestige of, and in rendering security, this portion of the Sultan's domains.

## Spain a Sub-Tenant

Briefly, Spain is as it were, a sub-tenant only; she can furnish her house as she pleases, but she cannot violate none of the legitimate rights of the owner—the Sultan. In exactly the same way, the Sultan, Mr. Lerouge argues, is the only sovereign in what he called the Tangier zone. His rights have no more been alienated there than in the Spanish zone. All the treaty said was, "The town and its suburbs will be given a special regime which will be determined later." The zone of Tangier has for centuries belonged to the Sultan, and does so now. His authority is officially recognized, and is in no sense limited by that of any other. It is here represented by the Naib-Tazi, not by the Khalifa of Tetuan.

In support of his contention, Mr. Lerouge quotes the treaty of March, 1912, called the Franco-Moroccan treaty, made between the Sultan Moulay Hafid, and the representative of the French Government. By this, the protectorate of France over the whole of Morocco—not a part—was established. It is true, he says, that the word "protectorate" is only used once, but, nevertheless, the terms of the various clauses leave no doubt as to their meaning. For instance, it speaks of "the judicial, scholastic, economic, financial, and military reforms which the French Government may deem it useful to introduce in the Moroccan territory." In another place, the following occurs: "All measures necessary to police the land and the territorial waters of Morocco."

These are only a few of the many quotations given by Mr. Lerouge. In a clear and comprehensive way he states the French case, giving chapter and verse from this treaty, as well as that of the Franco-Spanish treaty signed some eight months later. In a general way, he does not object so much to the actual words used in any formula which Spain may choose to adopt in regard to her Moroccan policy. If she is willing to observe the spirit of her engagements—and it is plain he is somewhat skeptical about this—he feels that his country would be only too happy to collaborate with her for the advancement of the interests of the Moorish people, and for the welfare of all those concerned in the progression and development of Morocco. But, he says—and this must be distinctly understood—there is now only one way, and that is to follow in the footsteps of France from whom any right, title, or power which she may have is derived.

## CANADA AND ALIEN PEOPLES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—In an address on "Democracy or Bolshevism," delivered at a luncheon given in his honor by the Empire Club of this city, Dr. C. A. Eaton, of New York, referring to the question of immigration, said: "I do not like to advise Canada, but a nation is as strong as its soul. If Canada fills up her west with alien peoples, she will be establishing an 'Imperium in Imperio.' Some day in her hour of need she will discover she is a house divided against itself. Better to have fewer citizens and better ones, and above all have them Canadian in their soul." Speaking of conditions in the United States the speaker declared that "cooperation is taking the place of mutual antagonism and suspicion, and I believe we are entering upon a period of development in the direction of industrial democracy, which will surpass in its beneficial effects upon the world, the great period of political democracy which created the modern free governments of the world."

## AFTERMATH OF THE MONARCHIST RISING

Rejoicings in Oporto on Delivery From Royalist Régime Said to Have Been "Indescribably Enthusiastic"

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain—The cleaning up of still republican Portugal has naturally revealed a number of very interesting circumstances and brought about some notable occurrences in its train. Some interesting details have reached Spain from the most authentic sources; it has happened occasionally that the base of the news was Spain itself. There is some natural curiosity as to what may have been found at Oporto when the republicans again took possession of the place and all that it contained. As to money, it was found that at the banking establishment where the Monarchist junta kept its funds there still remained to its credit a sum of £3000. Notice was given that a police official would duly attend at the bank for the delivery of that sum to the republican authorities, and this was done, a check for the amount being handed over.

## Illuminating Documents

The Monarchists, when they knew their fate was imminent, tried to set fire to their headquarters in the Eden Theater, and destroyed all they could. Still some illuminating documents were discovered there later. Among them was a receipt for the payment of £40,000 for arms supplied. And in the railway station at Oporto was found a complete train loaded with arms and munitions. All the wagons bore labels with the word "Potatoes" upon them. The newspapers of Oporto insist that the train came from Spain, but do not say how they came by this intelligence. In the house of Lieutenant Cortes Real Machado, a fighting Monarchist, were found large quantities of hand grenades, explosive bombs, rifles, pistols, and large numbers of arms of other descriptions. Similar stocks were found in the houses of other officers of the Monarchist Party. It is known that in a single day the Royalists threw 238 grenades against the people and property of Mirandella. Many houses were smashed up and whole families rendered homeless and miserable.

The rejoicings in Oporto on its delivery from the Royalist régime were very remarkable. The demonstrations of enthusiasm are said to have been indescribable, and the people went to extraordinary lengths to show their confidence in the republic. Never did the republic know that it had so many fervent friends! The republican troops who came into the town were received as if they had been conquerors in a war that had placed Portugal at the head of the nations. The manifestations also originated in some unexpected quarters. The Railwaymen's Society took the initiative in the organization of a great show of loyalty to the republic, and joy at the turn of events, in which the whole of the people joined, many coming in from the outlying districts to take part in the demonstration. The rejoicing crowd assembled in front of the hotel where the ministers of the republic were staying, and nothing would satisfy them but a speech from some member of the government. The Minister of Commerce at length obliging.

Meantime military bands were marching through the streets blowing out their music with all the power at their command. One who knew nothing of the circumstances or of the temperance of the Portuguese might have imagined on witnessing the spectacle that Portugal at last was rid of all her difficulties and that the country was firmly established in economic prosperity and political comfort. It became the custom for all sections of the community to hold a republican meeting and pass some sort of a resolution. At one of them it was decided to petition the government for the expulsion from Portugal of all Monarchist officials and for the immediate dissolution of the police force and the republican guard at Oporto, both of which were stigmatized as dangers to the present government. It was also asked that a special watch should be kept at the frontiers.

## Spain Rejects Royalists

The Spanish Government, by the way, has been steadily refusing to allow Monarchist individuals and families to stay at any place in the frontier provinces. They have been entirely cleared out of Tuy, just over the frontier, where the population in recent years has seemed to be as much Portuguese as Spanish, or perhaps even more so, where Monarchist arrangements were organized, and where Monarchist leaders of importance were waiting for their chance to jump back into their own country and assist in the reestablishment of the Royalist Government. Tuy has in fact been a great danger spot to the republic, separated as it is from Portugal by nothing more than a big iron bridge over the river. The Spanish authorities have apparently realized the fairness of representations made to them on the subject. The Portuguese Royalists who have been sent out of the place have for the most part gone to Corunna or Madrid, but a large number have moved to France, and it is stated that quite a fair proportion have

made arrangements to emigrate to America and that some have already started.

## Return of Exiles

Those eminent exiles, Mr. Bernardino Machado, once President of the republic, and Mr. Afonso Costa, former Premier, both of whom have been spending their time in Paris, now return to the full joy of republican citizenship. They are forgiven, and high places are in store for them again. This is the natural result not only of the establishment of a government which, while representing most sections of republicanism, has strong leanings toward the democratic side, but recognition also of the very correct part that these high lights of former administrations played through the recent troubles, the messages they sent from Paris being all for the government and for nothing else. They could hardly have been otherwise.

It is said that Mr. Afonso Costa, late chief of the Democratic Party in Portugal, who was overthrown in the coup d'état of Sidonio Paes, is to be nominated as Portuguese delegate at the Peace Conference. Machado is expected in Lisbon shortly. He has addressed a somewhat remarkable message "To the Nation" from Paris, abandoning any claim to the presidency which he might still possess. In this message he says: "To the Portuguese people, who by their formidable display at Lisbon and Oporto, in town and country, have just so eloquently confirmed their unshakable republican faith, which I never for a moment doubted, belongs the full right after the revolution to pronounce formally on the prompt restoration of normal governmental order without being embarrassed in the manifestation of its desire by any previous arrangement."

"It is with the deepest emotion and a feeling of patriotic pride that I have just laid down before its sovereignty the presidential mandate that I had the honor to receive on Aug. 8, 1917, of the confidence of its worthy representatives, and which through so many vicissitudes and trials I always tried to fulfill with a scrupulous constitutional and international integrity. Under my presidency we took courageously, as a free and independent nation, our place in the line for the defense of the rights of peoples against the brutal aggression of German imperialism. If it were not for the griefs and sorrows we have suffered as the result, we should today regard ourselves as largely recompensed. Thanks to the heroic valor of our people, which nothing can tarnish, our intervention in the war opened to us all the splendid gates of the future. The world regards us with respect, and it is on us alone, our unshakable solidarity around the flag of the republic, that the revival of great Portugal depends."

## The Royalist Leader

Meanwhile, what of Paiva Couceiro, the adventurous Royalist leader, the "Regent," the issuer of a hundred or more Royalist proclamations, the man who, not for the first time, played boldly for a big prize? A score of explanations are given as to his whereabouts and his state, but none of them should be taken as definite or final on anything like the present evidence with which they are supported. It was at first reported that he had been taken prisoner, but that does not now appear to be the case. At the time of the collapse of his cause in Oporto, the rumor ran that he was hiding in a house in the Rua Murta. Citizens and soldiers made a thorough search in that quarter without any result. Then he was announced that he had been seen in Espinosa and later at Verin in the Spanish province of Orense. It seems most likely, almost certain in fact, that he is in Spain somewhere, and is likely to keep his location as secret as possible in view of the probability of the Spanish Government being asked to deliver him up and of the further probability of that government in its present state of mind being likely to accede to such a proposition. But some say that he is interned in Spain.

One account of his proceedings after the collapse is circumstantial and emanates from one who was actually his aide-de-camp. This man says that Couceiro escaped in a small boat from Granja, a place on the coast some way south of Oporto, and went to Viko. He had left Oporto two days before the republic was declared again in that city, intending to join the southern column, but when at Granja he realized that all was lost and set about making his escape. This informant states that before he undertook his operations, Couceiro had submitted two direct questions to Manoel, the first being: "Are you ready to come back?" and the second, "Do you approve of this movement?" Manoel answered, "Yes," to both questions, and without that answer Couceiro would never have begun his business. As to why, after his promise, Manoel had hung back, the explanation is that he was afraid of foreign complications, and had hoped that the British Government would have shown itself favorable to the Monarchist pretensions and would have recognized beligerency on the part of the insurgents. Couceiro, however, was found to be a mistake, and so Manoel hesitated, and the revolt was seriously prejudiced accordingly.

## SMALL HOLDINGS FOR SERVICE MEN

Various Arts and Crafts Underlying Practice of Horticulture and Agriculture Will Be Taught at Centers

A previous article upon the above subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on April 23.

LONDON, England—Many of the men returning from the front desirous of leading an open-air life may not wish to take up holdings, but rather to get such training in fruit growing or market gardening generally as will enable them to obtain employment on large fruit farms or market gardens. Or it may be that men with a mechanical turn of mind will desire training in the driving and manipulating of agricultural machinery, for one fact is now becoming apparent, viz., that the motor tractor has come to stay and will be more and more used by the farmer and market gardener. It will not be possible to turn over to an ordinary farm hand the control of motor-driven or drawn implements, but it will be absolutely essential that all large farmers shall keep a fully qualified engineer capable of executing repairs and overhauling all the machinery used on the farm.

## Teaching at Training Centers

Basket-making is another industry which is being considered in connection with training centers; also conversion of timber for estate purposes, and carpentry so far as it applies to the making of gates and erection of shed accommodation such as is in common use on large estates. Already the Ministry of Pensions has inaugurated classes for the training of men in pruning, and these men have done good work in the renovation of farm orchards, while the owners have willingly paid for the services of the men and expressed their appreciation of the work performed. The county in which most of this class of work has been done is Somerset, and there is very great scope for extending it, as the farm orchards in the county are in a deplorable state of neglect. The fruit trees require thinning and spraying, the former to admit light and get rid of useless branches and the latter to remove the moss and lichen. What has been said about Somerset is also true of the majority of the southwestern counties of England, where up to the present chiefly cider fruit has been planted, and to say it is grown is a euphemism; it is allowed to take care of itself.

Beekeeping and poultry-keeping are amongst the schemes which the Board of Agriculture are arranging for training centers. In the former industry it is hoped to introduce colonies of Dutch bees and Italian queens. A registration has been made of all the beekeepers in each county, and arrangements made for a supply of "candy" to all who desire it for feeding purposes. It is hoped that the bee stocks in the country may be brought up to a standard of efficiency ahead of that prevailing 10 years ago, before the home stocks began to fall off.

Most of the leading fruit growers of the country now accept the ruling that bees are a great help in the setting of fruit crops and that it will pay the fruit grower to keep bees for this purpose, apart from the profits which can be made from the sale of the honey. The Dutch stocks are to cost £2, with 10s. for each Italian queen. Special attention will also be paid to the culture of suitable flowers for pollen and honey production, especially during the early and barren months of the year.

## Treatment and Training

Village centers for the treatment and training of former service men have been set on foot in the minds of many people during the dreary and strenuous years of the war. One such center on ideal lines is about to be established at Enham in Hants, close to the country town of Andover. An estate of 1027 acres has been purchased for £30,000 by voluntary subscription, and so ideal are the natural characteristics of this estate that there is every indication and sincere hope that the scheme will turn out an unqualified success. The soil over the whole area is a deep medium loam of 18 inches and more in depth, overlying a chalky clay. Although most of the soil of the county of Hants is comparatively shallow, the land on the Enham area is an exception and, as has been already proved by the products grown, fruit of a high quality and finish can be obtained. It is expected that when the necessary extensions of the present mansion have been completed, it will be possible to have 1000 men under treatment and training at one time.

The central area surrounding the mansion consists of two other smaller residences, each having a certain area under garden orchards and glass-houses, which will be at once used for training purposes. The men will receive instruction in pruning fruit trees, transplanting, feeding, spraying,

grading, and packing for market. Early vegetable crops will be grown under glass and in the open air, while general market gardening will be carried on in the kitchen gardens and paddocks adjoining the gardens. On the estate are also three farms, including the home farm, which will be run in conjunction with the gardens already described, while the two outlying farms at present in the hands of tenants will be left let, but the holders will be asked to take a certain number of the men who may desire to qualify in pure agriculture.

The various arts and crafts which underlie the practice of horticulture and agriculture will be taught by qualified instructors: basket-making, smithy work, motor and tractor driving, plowing, threshing and ordinary operations, dairying, beekeeping, poultry keeping, tailoring, shoemaking, saw-milling, and conversion of timber for estate purposes, carpentry, etc. A motor transport service will be established with the main line at Andover Junction, and the produce will thus be speedily conveyed to large marketing centers in the vicinity.

Surrounding the central estate nestles a pretty country village with its post office, smithy, parish room, etc. In fact, everything exists which should tend to make the surroundings and social environments of the men peaceful and happy. The Ministry of Pensions will supply a per capita grant which will cover the maintenance and treatment and training of the men when the scheme is in full running. The whole scheme will be in charge of an administrator, who will be directly responsible to the executive committee. Under the administrator will be a superintendent who is already appointed and who possesses an expert knowledge of gardening and agriculture in all its branches, but especially with regard to the former. The various crafts will also have trained experts as heads, capable not only of supervising the work, but also of delivering lectures and imparting instruction in a lucid and interesting manner.

The social side of the men's lot will not be neglected, and concerts, lectures, and musical entertainments will be held in the central building from time to time. Men, when trained, will be free to take up such work as may prove congenial to them, either as workers on the farm, market garden, or fruit plantation, and probably some may wish to take small holdings on some of the government areas where special facilities are being offered.

## POSITION OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON, England—The general position of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies was discussed at the annual meeting at the Essex Hall.

Mrs. Oliver Strachey proposed to suspend the action of the N. U. W. S. S. as a union of societies, and to merge the property and functions of the union into a trust, to be called the Fawcett Trust for the Full Enfranchisement of Women. Mr. Oliver Strachey proposed a scheme, the main object of which was to work for a real equality of status, liberties, and opportunities between men and women. In regard to the proposed change of title, no fewer than 22 alternative titles were sent in from all parts of the country. The matter will be thrashed out in private during three days' sitting of the conference.

Mrs. Henry Fawcett, in her farewell presidential address, said that in connection with her retirement and the retirement of Lady Frances Balfour and other suffrage leaders, she had been looking for some title to describe this band. She thought first of "the noble army of martyrs," but they had not been martyrs, they had enjoyed themselves prodigiously. Then she thought of "the glorious company of the apostles," but that was too uppish. Finally, she would propose "the goodly fellowship of the prophets." She really desired to be known as a prophet. They were prophets at one

time, and all their prophecies had come true; they had worked for a great cause, when men and women did not believe in it. In the past women had been pushed into the horrible abyss of sweated labor, but now women had been released from that terrible position and had become industrially free. It was for them to see that this freedom was preserved. She believed there were dangers ahead, but she did not believe in future it would be possible to keep women out of skilled trades.

A resolution was passed congratulating the women of Wisconsin and other states, of Germany, and of Austria-Hungary upon their recent enfranchisement.

Mrs. Fawcett gave an account of the women suffragists' negotiations with the Peace Conference delegates, and the council congratulated the French Suffrage Society upon the result of the meeting.

A demand was made for the elimination of registration anomalies in the working out of the women's suffrage clauses.

Mrs. Strachey said she hoped that a new charter would be drawn up for the whole of the labor of the country. It might be possible in such a charter to introduce a new one for women workers, and open the door of industrial freedom to them.

## GOOD OUTLOOK FOR INDIAN JUTE MILLS

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India—Two of the leading Hooghly jute mills have declared half-yearly dividends at the rate, in one case, of 150 per cent per annum, and in the other case of 200 per cent per annum. Even after paying these enormous dividends both mills have carried forward sums amounting to three times the amount of the dividend as a reserve against the excess profits tax, which is expected to take its full toll of the jute and cotton mills. It is well known that most of the other mills will show similar results, and in these circumstances it was natural that an optimistic tone should have prevailed at the last meeting of the Jute Mill Association, presided over by Alexander Robertson Murray, C.B.E.

In moving the adoption of the report, Mr. Murray said the aggregate of the war orders was more than 1,375,000 bags, besides 712,000,000 yards of cloth and over 1,000,000 pounds of twine. The great bulk of the orders were for sandbags and sandbag cloth consigned chiefly to the United Kingdom and to France but sandbags have also been forwarded direct to destinations in India, Mesopotamia, Africa, Egypt, Palestine, Italy, and the United States. Large quantities of standard bags and cloth have likewise been dispatched on government account not only to these countries, but also formerly to Russia, and latterly to Australia as well as to South America. Within the past few weeks His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India and the controller (jute manufactures) had been pleased to place on record their appreciation of the good work done by the mills.

The chairman subsequently discussed the question of substitutes for jute, and pointed out that it had been proved that paper could be made to replace the Bengal fabric at a price, and, therefore, it was for them to see that the retail cost of jute never rose to that pitch at which the competition of paper substitutes was challenged. "Already," he continued, "the members of this association have sunk in block over £20,000,000 in shape of buildings, machinery, and plant on the banks of the Hooghly, while their capital and reserves amount to the equivalent of about £30,000,000. These are big figures, gentlemen, and I personally have no doubt that they will increase year by year. It is only natural that India's raw material should be worked up into the manufactured article in India, and I maintain that given a fair field and no favor, the Bengal jute manufacturing industry will more than hold its own."



## The Man with the "V" Button is the Man we all May Applaud

HE smiles because he has a right to—he can look his fellow Americans squarely in the eye—he can be proud of his "Victory" Loan button because it proves his thorough-going patriotism. He's probably the man who took his full share of previous loans, and when Armistice Day came he could join in singing the "Star Spangled Banner" without feeling he was cheating.

Now he's seeing the thing right through. He's glad the fighting is over and his friends in the service are coming back to home, sweet home. He will loan his money because he is really thankful he can subscribe to a "Victory" Loan. He also knows that the "Victory" Loan is the safest and best investment he can make.

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## FRENCH POLICY TO DEVELOP TUNISIA

France Is Now Beginning a Process of Intensive Cultivation of the Possibilities of This and Other Colonies

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—There are some signs of a real beginning in Tunisia of the declared French policy for a far more intensive cultivation of the possibilities of the colonies. The new French Resident-General at Tunis, Mr. Etienne Flamin, who has taken the place of Mr. Gabriel Alapetite who has become French ambassador at Madrid, has now got well to work in his new office and is stirring things up. Before Mr. Alapetite left the place he paid well deserved testimony to the good work done by Tunisia for France in the war, and the closer bonds which would result between the home country and the regency, involving upon France the willing obligation to do even more for the native population than had been done before.

### Symbol of French Renaissance

Mr. Flamin in the same spirit has said that the war had demonstrated the primordial importance of Tunis in the economy of French northern Africa. Even before 1914 the Regency (as Tunisia must always be termed) was already a kind of symbol of the French renaissance, inasmuch as the establishment of the French protectorate at Tunis was the first great enterprise of this kind undertaken by the third republic after the Franco-German war. Since 1914 Tunisia had given countless riches and fighting men who had won great distinction, and in future the home country would be united by various ties to that splendid African land.

Mr. Etienne Flamin went on to say that Tunisia expected two things from the victory toward which she had so valiantly contributed. To begin with there was the definite consolidation of French control in the interior of the Regency. The war had made some lamentable gaps in the ranks of the colonists, and in all that fine class of people from the lowest in office to the highest who by their management had brought about the prosperity of their country. It had become necessary to fill these gaps without delay, not by asking France to supply the required number, but by opening Tunisia to the orphans and to the demobilized, who after four years of war sought an active and remunerative career.

The Resident-General said that from the moment of his arrival in the country he had determined to set about this question in earnest and had decided to establish a kind of Tunisian employment bureau where information as to vacant offices and labor required would be available to everybody. Then he added that they, who knew his personal ideas, would not be surprised that he insisted on the necessity of safeguarding, from the point of view of Mohammedan Arabians, France, their moral and political preponderance in the eastern basin of the Mediterranean. He had recalled on frequent occasions that the French pacification in Tunisia, as in the remainder of northern Africa, could not present durable guarantees if it did not extend to Syria, to Aleppo, and above all to Damascus, that great center of Arab Islam. He was confident that such a religious and political solidarity would be consecrated by the peace. Their work in Tunisia had been sufficiently splendid and the Regency had too well proved its loyalty for the circumstances of its future with regard to the Mediterranean to be allowed to drop out.

### Consultative Conference

Recently an extraordinary session of the Consultative Conference was opened. This is an assembly of the appointed natives with corresponding French colonists and officials, for consideration of the innumerable points of administration and development, commerce, progress, and so forth which arise, especially as between the natives and the colonists, the object being so much the assertion of rights as the adjustment of circumstances, when possible, in the way of compromise and for the smooth working of the administrative and progressive machine. This class of conference, as is known, is a special feature of the French colonial system.

The general plan of the French administration is a little peculiar and not well understood. A special respect is paid, nominally at all events, to the native ruler, Sidi Mohamed Ben Nasr Bey, who is son of Mohamed Pasha Bey, nephew of Sidi Ali, former Bey of Tunis. This reigning family traced its descent from Hussein ben Ali, who was generally understood to be a native of the Isle of Crete, and who made himself master of the country, the suzerainty of the Sultan of Turkey being still admitted. The family has occupied the throne since 1705. The Beys and the people of Tunis were great pirates, and so they continued to be until the Nineteenth Century was well on its way, and the intervention of the European powers collectively was necessary to compel the Bey to abandon it in 1819.

From that time, for a long period, the country was in a very bad state. The French, British, and Italians all had interests in it, and the Italians particularly, with much money sunk in railway enterprises which they had taken over from the British, were loath to abandon the idea of some control. It is a remarkable fact that there are still over 100,000 Italians in the country, whereas the French population in 1913, exclusive of the army of occupation, was estimated at 48,000. As a matter of fact, out of a total foreign population at that time (not counting the French) of 130,000, no fewer than 112,000 were Italians. It is believed that the entire population of the territory is about two mil-

lions, though only an approximate calculation can be made. Italy was not easily persuaded to relinquish a share in the management of the country, but the idea of the free hand for France was accorded by the Congress of Berlin, and in April, 1881, she had her troops there and was setting vigorously about occupation. There was some hard fighting, but by 1884 France had the place in some sort of order and her new administration got to work. There are now some three hundred public schools in the Regency attended by about 30,000 pupils, of whom over 9000 are Italian, about the same number Mohammedan, 7000 French, and nearly 5000 Jews. This curious Italian strength is noticeable again in the fact that the Italian government and some Italian societies still maintain Italian schools at Tunis and other big towns.

### Method of Administration

As to the present method of administration which Mr. Etienne Flamin is so much bent on raising to a higher order of efficiency, it may be pointed out that the government is carried out under the direction of the French Foreign Office, which has a special department for Tunisian affairs under the control of the Resident-General, who, for the protectorate, is Minister of Foreign Affairs and has a ministry of ten heads of departments, eight of whom are French and the other two Tunisian. The country, for administrative purposes, is divided into 13 districts which are called civil controls, and also into six military circles. While the district governors or controllers are French, the subordinate officials, being called khalas or sheiks, are native. There are native courts for the administration of justice in cases between natives and of purely native interest; for affairs as between Europeans or between Europeans and natives there are French tribunals. A Tunisian penal law was codified five years ago.

This brief statement may serve to assist the comprehension of the interesting engagement that Mr. Flamin has undertaken, and his somewhat ambitious attitude toward it. On the opening of this extraordinary session of the Consultative Conference, he announced that it was his determination to associate the Conference more and more closely with the work of economic development and social progress which was the honor and at the same time the raison d'être of the protectorate. "If," he said, "you cast your eyes on the economic map of Tunisia you perceive that it still only indicates what might be called some sporadic little islands of disseminated production, isolated from each other by vast unproductive areas."

"It was necessary," he continued, "to rescue these unproductive regions from their long lethargy. The lessons of history, the undeniable evidence of archaeology, demonstrated to them that there, where today wild plateaus and sterile sands were presented to their view, not long ago economic centers of a wonderful richness existed. Those who had wrested from the desert in the region of Sfax in less than 25 years no less than 230,000 hectares of olive woods which had yielded 30,000,000 kilograms of oil, were those who had furnished the most striking demonstration that they were engaged in an exploitation which was extending its field of action and its upward march." After these observations the Resident-General made an appeal for closer collaboration between the French and native elements, recalling how the war had tightened the bonds between them, and declared that it would be the glory of France to hasten the evolution of the Mohammedan world toward progress.

The Resident-General has been on a ten days' expedition of inspection and investigation into the south of the country. Having Mrs. Flamin with him, and being accompanied by Commandant Boy, he left Tunis by special train. The party was saluted on leaving by General Alix, commanding the army of occupation, and the heads of departments. At the main points on his journey he communicated to them the chief lines of his economic program. Thus at Sfax he made a speech in which he advocated the extension of French colonization, the utilization of mountain lands, the enlargement of the port, and the construction of a city hospital. Also he announced the nomination of five commissions to study the improvements which should be applied to the fiscal system, administration, colonization, the labor question, and the social conditions of the whole of the Regency. Speaking at Gabes, he set out in detail the program of the economic renaissance of Gabes and the region, and he announced the immediate establishment of an aerial postal service with Tunis, the center of three lines, France, Algeria, and south Tunisia. He indicated possible economic agreements which would tend to unify northern Africa while preserving the autonomy of each region, Tunisia, Algeria, and Morocco.

## DOUKHOBOR PROBLEM MAY YET BE SOLVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

GRAND FORKS, British Columbia.—At the suggestion of the war veterans of this district, Peter Veregin, head of the Doukhobor communities in this Province, has signed an agreement to sell to the Dominion Government all Doukhobor lands in Canada, or to sell their lands in British Columbia and remove to more remote parts of the Dominion. The agreement was signed in the presence of 500 of his followers.

This is the culmination of a lengthy campaign against the Doukhobors in this district. They have been accused of being unpatriotic and of refusing to abide by the laws of the Province. Something in the nature of a boycott was declared against the whole community some time ago. The Doukhobor settlement near here comprises 5000 acres of the choicest land in the valley.

## IRISH PROBLEM OF RECONSTRUCTION

Speaker Suggests an Assembly, Elected on Basis of Proportional Representation, to Prepare National Program

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—In an address to the Engineering and Scientific Association of Ireland upon the subject of reconstruction in Ireland, Mr. Aston said that the real problems to be tackled by European statesmen were those of reconstruction, not reconstruction, and it had been argued with some force that this was especially true of Ireland. Having dealt with the various difficulties, he suggested that the right standpoint from which to view every Irish problem was the standpoint of a certain chamber in Paris—a chamber for every sound from which the world was listening with breathless anxiety. He would ask people instead of thinking upward and outward, from the problem of the Dublin slum, to the new international order which was coming, to think downward from the conference chamber of the League of Nations to the repopulation of the Irish countryside with sane and healthy citizens. He reminded them that no architect approached the problems of sanitary appliances, ventilating devices or cornices, until he had first apprehended the function, conceived the dimensions, and envisaged the outlines of his building. And he would ask them to accept the proposition, that any politician or administrator who attempted to frame any policy or program of national reconstruction, for Russia, England, or Ireland, without making some effort to grasp the meaning and anticipate the outcome of the proceedings in Paris, was entirely incompetent for his task.

### Reconstructing Ireland

The issue was whether they were to set about reconstructing the world, and Ireland—for war or for peace. If national force was to rule, then every nation must organize its manufacture, its agriculture, its education, and its social life to be prepared for the continent exertion of that force. Guns would inevitably take precedence of cottages, and shooting ranges of garden suburbs. For that reason they could safely frame their programs of reconstruction upon the hypothesis of a League of Nations.

He would not at the moment inquire if "Dublin Castle" was an ingenious and infernal device elaborated by Englishmen and Scotsmen to depopulate and annex Ireland. He merely accepted it as a fact. The archives of the Irish Government were full of programs and plans for every kind of construction—from complete schemes for Bann and Barrow drainage, to carefully elaborated methods of poor law reform; but he was finally convinced that these plans would remain plans and nothing more as long as any trace of "The Castle" system remained.

He would say, take away the bauble, and put anything they liked, from the Ulster Unionist Council to the Gaelic League, in its place; for any change must be an improvement; and he did not want to confuse the Castle with the persons of the Lord Lieutenant or the Chief Secretary. In theory these two officials were responsible for every phase of government in Ireland, but what was the fact? At the moment the public mind was much exercised about "Unemployment Donations." Did the Lord Lieutenant or his Chief Secretary or Undersecretary have anything remotely to do with inventing that system or with applying it to Ireland? Did they even know it was going to happen? There was no channel through which they could receive the information. The Ministry of Labor, housed in London, launched the scheme, and that Ministry had no official cognizance of Dublin Castle; and this was true of the various other ministries.

And what was found with purely Irish words of which the Chief Secretary was theoretically the principal member? Recently the Department of Agriculture, through one of its committees, went to law with the local government board over a sum of £50. The case dragged its expensive way from the county court to the Court of Appeals before it was settled. The Chief Secretary as president of one department fought the Chief Secretary as president of another, and for two years or more held up administration in a matter of importance. Did the Chief Secretary ever know that he was engaged in a lawsuit against himself? The incident was only an example of how Irish public departments were harmonized and coordinated? And this was simply because there was no common organ of Irish government except a badly overworked individual who was harassed with parliamentary duties, the consequence being a persistent and futile effort to force the contents of a 12-inch administrative pipe through a half-inch outlet.

### New National Assembly

The first condition of national reconstruction in Ireland was the complete reconstruction of the machinery of Irish government. And what was the device to be? It had been proposed that the Irish convention should be reassembled to formulate and carry through a program of reconstruction. This had not found favor, but there was one public body, the constitution of which appeared to command the general confidence of the public, and the approval of a press who disagreed probably upon every other subject. That body was the new Corporation of Sligo—recently elected upon the system of proportional representation. What valid reason was there why another body should not be recruited from the whole of Ireland by the same method and charged to prepare a pro-

gram of national reconstruction? Into such a body north and south could send their best brains. Minorities everywhere could find the degree of expression to which they were numerically entitled. Every substantial interest would thus receive its adequate representation. Capital and Labor would meet face to face—not to destroy each other—but to find a common program of national rebuilding. The findings of such an assembly would at all events have the weight of democratic authority. Its functions would not entrench upon those of Parliament; of the "Dail Eirann"; or Trades Councils; or of Chambers of Commerce. It would be a common denominator of all.

## QUEBEC'S VALUABLE PULP INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—As a manufacturing industry, pulp and paper production ranks with the most important in the Province of Quebec. Official figures covering 29 establishments in the Province producing pulp and paper, including eight paper mills, 19 pulp mills, and 11 combined pulp and paper mills, show the total amount of capital employed therein as \$32,842,157; the year's products as 393,133 tons of paper, valued at \$27,668,373, and 779,539 tons of pulp, valued at \$15,450,560, a total of \$43,118,933; the number of employees as 10,084, and the amount of money paid in wages and salaries as \$8,434,380. The industry contributed \$600,000 to the provincial revenues, in addition to paying its share of ordinary taxation.

As an agency in the social development of the Province, the industry also plays a conspicuous part. The mills, as a rule, located on the borders of the wilderness, making it necessary for the owners to establish communities for the housing, care, and well-being of their workmen. Nor do they stop at providing the necessary means of obtaining proper food and shelter. In most instances they add to the comfort of the workmen and their families by establishing town improvements, schools, clubs, recreation centers, and other agencies calculated to develop their moral and intellectual, as well as their physical well-being.

The development of the industry is most important in an economic sense. The manufacturers strive not only to get value from their raw materials, but also to utilize the waste and the by-products, and to turn them to profitable account. Every large mill employs a considerable number of experts, such as chemists, mechanical and civil engineers, and so forth, all working to discover new ways of improving the manufacturing processes. The industry insures a more extensive utilization of the forests—since even small timber is used—and warrants the hope that the immense territories of Labrador, Ungava, and the North Shore, so rich in pulp wood and so poor in large timber, will thus acquire value.

## LIQUOR SEIZURE IN CAPE BRETON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

SYDNEY, Cape Breton.—Liquor which is estimated to have a value of some \$20,000 has been seized here in two days by Deputy Provincial Inspector Lamond acting in cooperation with officers of the Social Service Council. The liquor, which included some 60 barrels of whisky as well as a large number of cases of other intoxicants, was found in freight cars of the Canadian National Railways. Nearly all of it was addressed to the official Temperance Act vendor at Glace Bay, a near-by town, whose name had been illicitly used by the real purchasers of the liquor in the hope that the whisky and rum would escape seizure. A great source of difficulty in the prevention of liquor selling in Cape Breton today is found in the fact that large quantities of "white rum" from the cargo of the steamer Afghan Prince were stolen and cached away when they were washed ashore after the vessel was wrecked near Forchu Shoal a few months ago. The Afghan Prince carried some \$200,000 worth of alcohol and though a large part of the cargo was salvaged, it is believed that the quantity which was stolen and is now stored away in hiding places in the island is sufficient to furnish material for making of illicit drink for years to come. A 90-gallon drum of "white rum" which is believed to have been part of the steamer's cargo was recently found by the police of North Sydney buried in the ground under 10 feet of rock and earth.

## INDIA'S LOYALTY TO BRITISH CROWN

Lord Sinha, in Remarkable Speech, Says India Has Been Given Honored Place in Central Councils of the Empire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Lord Sinha, Undersecretary of State for India, made a remarkable speech at the Savoy Hotel, recently, where he was entertained at dinner by a number of his personal friends. The gathering was presided over by Major-General His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner. Lord Sinha said: "I should be more than human, less than human, if I may say so, if I failed to be touched to the innermost recesses of my heart by this warm expression of your good will toward me, and I say without exaggeration that it will leave an abiding impression on my mind. But I am sure you will not think me vain enough to take this generous appreciation on your part of the position to which I have been called by my King as in any sense merely personal to myself. My appointment as Undersecretary of State for India is a striking illustration of the principle which Great Britain has adopted in the government of our commonwealth as governed by India."

### India's Great Charter

"We, the Indian subjects of His Majesty, have been holding fast for now more than 60 years to the gracious proclamation of Queen Victoria, emphasizing the abolition of all distinctions of race and religion in the administration of India as the great charter of our rights; but slowly, steadily, almost imperceptibly, the march of events has taken us far beyond the position which that great proclamation gave us. India has been given a recognized and honored place in the central councils of the Empire in war and peace. Her princes and her people have been treated as the equal custodians of our joint heritage, and Indian aspirations are measured today, not in terms of our great country, but in terms of a greater fatherland, of which India forms an integral part. Indian representatives have participated on equal terms with the rest of the Empire in the anxious deliberations of war and peace, and though I frankly confess, not in any spirit of assumed humility, but in all seriousness, that I am all too unworthy of the great honor done to me, England has shown to the world that in her imperial family she recognizes the claims of all its members, and disregards the prejudices which have prevailed for centuries. I have been the recipient of congratulatory telegrams which have come pouring in from all parts of India, and, indeed, from all parts of the world wherever there are Indians. What can be the meaning and the significance of this universal acclamation from India? It is not because of me, for I only occupy the position of an illustration of a great principle; it is because that great principle to which I have referred has been so strikingly upheld and vindicated, and more specially because such vindication has largely dispelled the doubts and misgivings which were everywhere arising in India owing to indiscriminate and ill-informed attacks against the educated classes of India, not merely by irresponsible critics in the press, but even by gentlemen who have had high and responsible office in India."

### British Rule Defined

"I should like to take this opportunity to enter a solemn protest, not so much against scornful sneers or offensive epithets, for these may be left to be their own answer, but against the idea that appears still to prevail in certain quarters that the educated classes of India are unfriendly to British rule. If by British rule is meant autocracy and domination in the name and under the garb of efficiency, we are opposed to it. We should not be worthy of our education if we were not. It is this critical attitude of mind which has in the past brought down upon our devoted heads invectives of reactionary politicians and officials. I do not deny that there have been occasional aberrations on the part of a very small number, but I venture to think that, when not due to enemy intrigues, these have been almost solely due to the doubts and misgivings which are referred to above, often unreasonable and unfounded—but still there. I can only express a

hope that in the future no act or speech, or responsible journalists and statesmen will foment or add to these suspicions.

"I venture to assert that the educated classes, without exception, ardently desire to remain within the fold of the British Empire with the status of equal British citizens. They desire equality within the Empire, and not severance therefrom. How otherwise is it possible to understand the thrill of pleasure which was felt by all India when Lord Morley referred to me as 'one of the King's equal subjects'? How otherwise can we explain the wave of enthusiasm that has passed over India with regard to my recent appointment? It has been said that India has taken my appointment as 'clearly showing that His Majesty's Government mean business when they declare that it is their intention to raise India to the position of an equal partner in the Empire.' I have no doubt they mean business, and I am confident that a liberal and generous scheme of reforms will be passed by the Parliament of this country, and that the preoccupations of the coming peace and the necessity for full consideration of the reports of the different committees will not cause any great delay.

### Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme

"There is at present practically one well-considered scheme, and one such scheme only, before the public—the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme. Large parts of that scheme are accepted by all shades of opinion. When there is so much agreement I trust it is not too much to hope that means may be found to arrive at some solution satisfactory to all parties concerned in the matters upon which there is a difference of opinion.

"We have trusted England in the past. I appeal to my countrymen not to lose this trust in the future. England has given conspicuous proof, if proofs were needed, that she deserves all our trust in the appointment that His Majesty has been pleased to give me. Your Highness, I cannot let this opportunity pass without thanking you publicly for the wise advice and ungrudging cooperation which I have received from you during the time it has been my privilege to be associated with Your Highness in our high imperial duties. And India will thank you for having exploded so many myths which are used by the opponents of Indian aspirations. I trust it will be no longer possible to suggest with any truth that constitutional reforms are not favored by the Indian princes and the Indian Army, or that they look with disfavor on the appointment of Indians to high office under the Crown."

### CONTROLLING RENTS IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia.—Legislation empowering cities and incorporated towns in Nova Scotia to exercise a certain measure of control over rentals charged for dwelling houses and to restrict the eviction of tenants has been introduced in the House of Assembly by the Attorney-General, the Hon. O. T. Daniels. The legislation is to be effective in any city or incorporated town on the passage of a resolution by the city council or town council. Its introduction is traceable to conditions in Halifax, where an abnormal situation as regards housing has obtained since the explosion of December, 1917, which destroyed large sections of the city.

### DEFAULTERS AND CITIZENSHIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—A bill known as "The Disqualification Act, 1919," has been introduced into the Legislature of Ontario. This bill will bar from the rights of full citizenship all defaulters under the Military Service Act and all persons convicted under the Criminal Code or orders-in-council passed under the War Measures Act for offenses of a treasonable or seditious character. The Attorney-General, commenting upon the bill, said that it was proposed to disqualify such men from voting or holding office for 10 years.

## CLOSER PICTURE CENSORSHIP URGED

Woman Deputy Police Commissioner of New York City Continues Her Campaign for Abolition of Vicious Shows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—It is time for the women of the country to take a hand in the motion picture situation and demand clean and good pictures for their children to see, according to Mrs. Ellen O'Grady, fifth deputy police commissioner of New York City, who is making a vigorous campaign against the objectionable films being shown in so many picture theaters. "I am heartily in favor of the movies, but I want clean and good ones for the children of this country, and for the adults as well," said Mrs. O'Grady in an interview with a representative of this office. "And it is up to the women to see that they get them. The board of censorship cannot be depended upon; it has not kept unclean pictures off the screen; pictures are being shown all over the city that are not fit for our children to see. Children with whom I have talked have told me the most appalling things that I have heard."

"The women of the country must wake up to the situation, but that awakening must be followed by action, and the men who are interested in the welfare of the children, and so of the Nation, must join hands with them. It is not sufficient to pass a state law providing censorship. It must be enforced, and what can a board of three members do with all the films and motion picture theaters in a state? The people of every township, village, and city ought to get together and see to it that the pictures shown in their communities are of the right kind. This is a matter for local action. I am convinced. Parents, both fathers and mothers, ought to go to see a picture themselves before permitting their children to see it."

"After the first of July the motion picture theater is going to be more popular than ever, and it ought to be a place where the whole family can go for clean entertainment. I am in favor also of having these theaters open Sunday afternoons and evenings, though not until the pictures have been thoroughly censored and purified."

"As it is now, if a complaint is made to the commissioner of licenses to the effect that an objectionable picture is being shown in any theater, and he takes measures to stop its production, the film producer may get an injunction restraining him from doing so until a court hearing has been held. This hearing is not infrequently set far enough ahead to permit the picture to complete its run not only in that theater, but in many others."

"What we need is a woman judge on the bench. She would certainly see to it that no such thing as that happened. We need more women in office everywhere. There should be one in the corporation counsel's office, one in the office of the commissioner of licenses, and many elsewhere; particularly do we need women judges to handle the cases of women and children in court. But we need the right kind of women in the beginning. And now that women have the vote, it seems to me that they ought to insist upon doing their share of the work to be done."

"A woman may say that her child never goes to the movies; that may be true, but the child sitting next to her in school may go and then tell the other what he or she has seen, and so exactly the same harm is done. 'I get letters from all over the country, quantities of them in every mail, urging me to keep in this struggle against objectionable pictures until we have only those that are clean and fit for anyone to see. And I believe that it is time for every woman to wake up and help.'"

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## THE GERMAN SPY IN UNITED STATES

Former Custodian of Alien Property Tells Victory Loan Workers in Buffalo, New York, of Methods Used by Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
BUFFALO, New York.—A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States and former custodian of alien property, told Victory Loan workers here of the methods the United States Government had used during the war to combat German efforts.

"A western school teacher of German birth," said Mr. Palmer, "left \$10,000 in her will to von Hindenburg. I got it. It was used to buy munitions, and Pershing's boys delivered the bequest to von Hindenburg at his home address."

"In this war we have made the enemy property fight the enemy. The Germans sent capital to America to undermine the industry of this country. We took over that capital and turned it into a fighting war machine to fight Germany."

### Mills Owned by Germans

"In Passaic, New Jersey, six or seven great wooden mills worth from \$50,000,000 to \$70,000,000 were owned by German capital, and they were the finest in the world. In some of them before the war the German tongue was officially used and in two of them when America entered the war the managers refused to fly the American flag. They also refused to accept government work, accepting only civilian work with enormous profits. One of them capitalized at \$3,600,000 did a business of \$30,000,000 with a profit of \$10,000,000 during 1917-18. We took them over, put American directors in charge, ran up the American flag and set them to work on army and navy uniforms."

"Germany," through the German-American Lumber Company of St. Andrews Bay, Florida, owned by a cousin of the former Kaiser, controlled the nearest American southern port to the Panama Canal. This concern also had an office in Pittsburgh and was one of the bigger spy centers of America. The concern refused to allow any American railroad to operate near the place or allow development. Upon investigation it was learned that this concern knew nothing about the lumber business and that its files were choked with Pan-German literature, correspondence and propaganda."

### Vital Data Obtained

"By clever manipulation they required all customers to furnish them with complete plans and blue prints of floor plans and elevation of their plants before they would begin work on a contract. As a result the company was able to secure vital data of practically every large American industry which were sent to Germany and filed. Eighteen large German insurance companies located in America also secured vital statistics of American industries, and when America entered the war, Germany knew just what American industries could produce, or at least she thought she did."

"The Orenstein, Arthus, Koppel Company also advised the German Government that it could perform a service to the Fatherland by taking American contracts and then falling down on them. This company was seized."

"The Germans also controlled the entrance to the Caribbean Sea by holding a terminal at St. Thomas in the Virgin Islands. Under the guise of a terminal they had built concrete emplacements and could have established an invulnerable fortress there had not their plans been uncovered by the American secret service operatives. The holdings were originally secured by clever German agents posing as Danes. The United States now owns this terminal."

"Mr. Palmer said the many explosions in munition factories during the war were perpetrated by German agents supplied with information by the Orenstein, Arthus, Koppel Company and the 18 German insurance companies. He said the day the armistice was declared, Germany had 150,000 agents in Spain disguised as salesmen ready to work in America and South America to regain German commerce."

### FARE ADVANCE OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office  
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The petition of the Massachusetts Northeastern Street Railway for a new tariff schedule providing for 10 cents cash fare and five tickets for 39 cents, was opposed yesterday before the Public Service Commission by the city solicitors and residents of Haverhill, Methuen and Newburyport. The solicitors declared that the proposal was the first step in a plan to establish a flat 10-cent fare.

### QUEBEC'S DRINK REFERENDUM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office  
MONTREAL, Quebec.—The campaign for bone-dry prohibition in the Province of Quebec did not close with the defeat of the temperance forces in the recent referendum, according to statements made at a meeting of the campaign committee, held in Montreal, when the members met to review the situation and consider what direction future efforts should take. It was decided to continue the committee under the existing officers for the

## WHAT BOLSHEVISM PROMISED

The following description of personal experiences in Russia was given by Roger E. Simmons, trade commissioner, bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, before the National Lumber Manufacturers Association in their annual convention in Chicago. Part I was published in The Christian Science Monitor on April 21.

II  
What was the next thing the Bolsheviks did? They opened the prisons and let out the criminal classes, and those prisoners immediately claimed the right to the help and assistance of the Bolsheviks, and today they occupy some of the most important positions of that so-called government. And the next thing they did was to disarm every man in the whole of Russia.

Then they were face to face with these great questions:

"What are you going to do with this army of 10,000,000? Are you going to fight against the most highly organized Nation in the world, when you haven't got food, when you haven't got clothing, when you haven't got shoes, when you haven't got ammunition?"

"No. We are going to make a separate peace." And the result was the disgraceful, humiliating peace signed at Brest-Litovsk.

"What are you going to do with this land question?" "We will settle that with a general confiscation of lands."

"What are you going to do to stop this economic disintegration?" "Oh, workmen of Russia, we are going to turn over all these industries to you, and give you all the comforts you need."

Unrest Allayed  
This satisfied them. The masses of the Russians never had such promises. It also allayed the unrest, and for 60 to 90 days they lived in a state of expectancy that they were going to see the light of better times.

But the Germans did not regard the stipulations in the Brest-Litovsk treaty. They went deeper and deeper into Russia, taking lands they should not have occupied, and the Bolsheviks found that it was necessary that they should have an army, but not one Russian responded. They obtained, by promises, an army of Letts and Chinese, and then started a conscription. They put the machine guns behind the Russians, and they said: "You have got to fight for us, and you have got to take up the arms!" And these soldiers, who had just been demobilized a few weeks before, dreaming of peace, found that there was no peace, that they were again in arms.

The peasantry soon saw that there was a joker in the decree for the confiscation of land, as it took away not only the big land estates of the nobility, but it also took away their small holdings. That caused dissatisfaction and made them rise up in rebellion. And, right there, let me tell you, bolshevism would have been put out of the game had they not had the foresight to take away all the arms from the Russian people just a few weeks before. This rising up did not do any good.

But they said "We are going to keep our food; our grain that we raised shall not go to the cities to feed the people." Lenin, however, organized committees and he sent these committees into the villages in Russia. As you recall, all the farmers in Russia live in villages, and do not live upon their holdings, or upon the farm. They do not live on their land like the American farmers. These committees went to the villages, and they got hold of that element of the peasantry which formerly owned no land, and they said to them, "Take the guns that we give you, and the ammunition that we furnish you and go into your village and rob your neighbors of the food supply that they have, and you can have a certain percentage for yourselves, and the rest we want to take to the cities." And some of the bloodiest battles which have occurred in Russia have been in those villages, where neighbor has battled against neighbor.

Industry Nationalized  
"What are you going to do about this economic disintegration?" "We are going to turn over all of these factories to the workmen." This was done under the policy of the nationalization of industry, but Russia was not prepared for the nationalization of industry, neither were the industries prepared to be nationalized. And you will be interested to know that of all the 20,000 factories in Russia there is hardly any running today except the munition factories. And the laborers of these factories, the honest toilers, are the men who are suffering. They have been, so to speak, thrown out on the street to face starvation, and dissatisfaction has become universal.

And then they started on the nationalization of banks. One morning we woke up and we found that all of the banks in Russia were closed. Any man who had any savings account or a balance upon which he was living and drawing, found that he could not get one ruble. We know what the results are when one of our banks breaks in our community. We consider it a terrible calamity. Think of every bank in this country being closed.

Liquor Trade Invests in Shows  
"I come from Milwaukee, which is pretty well celebrated as a wet district," one man stated, "but I find the general consensus of opinion to be that prohibition will result in those formerly interested in breweries, including saloon keepers, gradually going into the motion-picture business, which is naturally going to be a help to the industry."

The representatives from Minneapolis said that in Minnesota they had had county local option for 19 years and had seen prohibition come and go. "The only ill effects on the exhibitor where the saloon is closed up, is that another picture show opens there," said he.

Lieutenant Anderson of Virginia, the president, speaking for Florida, Alabama, Georgia, North and South Carolina and Virginia, said that in his territory "there are now, either in process of construction or planned to be constructed within the next six months, over 120 new theaters, most of the money coming from the former liquor trade. These states are all dry ostensibly, and business in the picture theaters is better today than it ever was."

### ROAD CONSTRUCTION IN UTAH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—Utah will spend \$8,000,000 this year on the construction of roads, according to the state road engineer. One road to extend from Richmond, Cache County, to Payson, Utah County, will be nearly 100 miles long. The State will also build several concrete bridges to take the place of wooden structures.

## MODERN NEED OF IMPROVED ROADS

Development of the Motor Vehicle Has Brought About Changes Which Require Much More Careful Construction

A previous article on this topic was printed in The Christian Science Monitor of April 23.

II  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—In the second and concluding part of his interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor on the subject of highways in the United States, Col. Edward S. Cornell, secretary of the National Highway Protective Society, discussed, first, the railroads in connection with highways.

"In regard to this situation," said Colonel Cornell, "it is a well-known fact that short lines have been money losers; they have been called 'feeders,' but one very prominent railroad man states that they are 'suckers,' because the railroad makes its money in long-haul freight; it wastes its money in short or dead-end lines. There is no question but that the highways will not only supersede short-branch rail lines, but will ultimately supersede the railroads in inter-urban traffic, as it has already been found cheaper to haul inter-urban freight by motor truck; in many cases it has been found that handling to and from the station in order to ship by rail is as high as the cost of shipping direct; this is due to long delays in loading, etc., at the yards. In replacing the short lines with permanent highways, we have the loads delivered directly to the farms, factories, stores, etc., by motor transport."

Past Mistakes  
"It is high time now to place the road-building policy of the country on a sound economic basis. Past mistakes in road building have not altogether been due to poor judgment, because 15 years ago no one could foresee the development which has been made in the motor vehicle. Cheap roads which were built at that time lasted a great many years and until the motor truck arrived could be maintained at a reasonable cost, and these roads have paid for themselves. On the other hand, now that the motor truck has been developed, it is nothing less than a crime for highway engineers to design and build and spend the State's money for anything other than a substantial road. Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and other up-to-date states are realizing this and are building nothing except concrete roads or roads with a concrete base. New York and Massachusetts are still continuing to build permanent roads, which would seem to be a waste of money."

The cost of maintenance of water-bound and macadam roads averages in New York and Massachusetts \$1000 per mile per year as against \$100 per mile per year for concrete roads. The bulk of the maintenance in the macadam type is in the pavement itself, while with concrete the bulk of the maintenance is on edge and ditches.

Comparison of Costs  
"Commissioner Duffey in his last report states that bituminous macadam pavement under present conditions costs \$23,000 per mile, and concrete pavement costs \$28,000 per mile or a difference of \$5000 per mile. This cost is insignificant when you consider the relative maintenance costs of the two types and the fact that after 20 years there will still be a good road if a concrete one is built. Besides, it is a proven fact that after 10 years, a bituminous macadam road will be practically a loss, and it will not even serve as a proper base for a good pavement."

"Reasons for the mistakes in road building are not always engineering reasons. In New York State, for instance, they divided their bond issue into allotments by counties. These counties want to get a large mileage for their money. The State maintains the road, so the county does not care whether a substantial type is built or not. The result is political pressure from the county to build a poor type, get large mileage, and then let the State rebuild it whenever it can get the money. Practically every highway engineer today agrees that all roads should have a concrete base. If heavy traffic does not exist when the road is built, it will soon develop; therefore, every highway should be designed for heavy traffic."

CANADIAN ALIENS' PROTEST  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office  
ST. CATHARINES, Ontario.—Seven hundred Italian, Polish, Finnish, Russian and Ukrainian workers assembled in this city and passed a resolution deploring the agitation that is being directed against them as aliens and appealing for the rights of their Canadian-born children. "We appeal to our generous and sane-minded fellow workers," the concluding paragraph of the resolution says, "to give us a square deal. There are thousands of foreign workers in this country who desire immediately to go back to their homelands. Therefore we ask that these workers be free to leave if they wish to do so. We do not want to be sent to England or elsewhere to be used as strike-breakers, nor do we want to be compelled to take up arms against our own people. Let us leave Canada as free agents, just as we came, to go where we will."

ANTI-PROHIBITION ARGUMENTS MET  
Contention That Wine Grape Growers of California Must Suffer Enormous Losses Shown to Have No Basis in Fact

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office  
SAN FRANCISCO, California.—One of the most effective arguments that the anti-prohibitionists have used against prohibition in California has been the charge that enormous losses would be brought upon owners of wine grape vineyards, through abolition of the liquor business. Others have contended that these wine grape lands would be turned to other and possibly more profitable uses and that the wine vineyard men would, on the whole, suffer nothing more than the disadvantages of a transitional period, which farmers frequently encounter when changing from one type of production to another. While many specific instances of the profitable conversion of wine grape vineyards to other crops have been published, particularly in The Christian Science Monitor, the question has always been regarded by many as more or less controversial.

In one wine grape area of the State, however, something like definite and authoritative information on the subject is now available, showing just about what percentage of the wine grape land in question may be profitably turned to other uses and what proportion may be occasion for a loss to the vineyard owner under prohibition.

Prof. C. F. Shaw, of the University of California, has presented to the State Council of Defense a report on soils devoted to grapes, the survey covering 348 square miles lying largely in Sonoma County, in the north coast section of the State.

Summarizing this data it is found that of the 23,273 acres of wine grape lands investigated, 18.7 per cent have already been interplanted to permanent crops and thus removed from the controversy; 20.7 per cent of these wine grape lands is excellent soil well adapted to a wide range of valuable crops; 6 per cent is soil well adapted to special crops, and 26.3 per cent is soil that is not adapted to a wide range of crops without irrigation, but which can be made to produce profitable yields of certain crops by the proper methods of culture.

This leaves 23.3 per cent of the area in question, or 7695 acres that is made up of lands that are adapted to grass and grain only and which do not give very good yields of these crops. "It is this last area," says the report, "that constitutes the real problem of the grape producing area where acre production and land values will so materially decrease with the elimination of the wine grapes."

Neither must it be forgotten that even the possible loss on 23 per cent of the above named area does not go unchallenged by the prohibitionists. It is claimed by responsible persons that a grape sirup has been perfected that will have a large sale and that will use great quantities of the wine grapes. In fact, it is announced that plans are on foot for the organization of a corporation with large resources for the manufacture of this sirup on an extensive scale. Various other products, including a grape sugar used in canning may also be made from wine grapes. It is stated, on a basis as profitable as was wine grape-growing in past years.

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## PANAMA'S NEED OF GOOD ROADS

Trying Conditions on Isthmus Can Be Met Only by Use of Concrete. It Is Believed

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CRISTOBAL, Canal Zone.—That roads must be built of concrete to withstand the rains of Panama is a conclusion drawn by engineers here and voiced by Dr. Ensebio Morales, lately Secretary of Government and Justice of the Republic. Dr. Morales says that Panama wasted large sums on roads which washed away because men from the United States were employed who attempted to construct roads along the cheap lines in use in the United States where the rainfall is about one-third as heavy as that here. These macadamized roads could not stand the rain and soon turned into gullies.

The Canal Zone has been building concrete roads, at a cost of about \$20,000 a mile and these, so far, have successfully withstood climatic conditions. The rainy season in Panama is from May to December inclusive, during which time about 100 inches falls.

The Canal Zone roads serve only the purpose of linking up the zone settlements and are of no use to Panama at all, except for pleasure drives out of the terminal cities. They do not extend to the zone boundaries even, and in no way contribute to the development of Panamanian territory.

## TEACHERS WANT SEATS ON BOARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The Massachusetts Teachers Federation is urging the passage of a measure in the Legislature which proposes to increase the State Board of Education to the number of 12 and that three of these shall be teachers.

"The bill is based upon a rather new idea in government," says Ernest Makechnie, secretary of the federation, "namely, occupational representation, and in the present instance it purports a minority representation of those who are most interested in the education of children."


"It would establish a connection by law between the Board of Education and the teachers, where now this exists only by courtesy. Without such a connection neither group can know the aims of the other except in general, and a larger union of these groups would probably react to the advantage of both. Teachers who were members of the board would be able to explain to their fellows what the board was doing; and in turn, as they attended the board meetings, they could correctly represent the point of view of the men and women who are actually in contact with the live problems of the schoolroom."

HAMPTON INSTITUTE PLANS CELEBRATION  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
HAMPTON, Virginia.—The fifty-first anniversary of the founding of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute is to be celebrated on May 1 and 2, at which time the commemoration of the first half-century of Hampton Institute, originally planned for 1918, will be held.

The program for the first day includes the dedication of Ogden Hall, at which addresses are to be made by Chancellor Kirkland of Vanderbilt University, the Rev. Wilton Merle-Smith, D. D., of New York City, and Isaac Fisher of Fisk University, and speeches and a graduate chorus of old-time plantation songs by the Alumni Association.

On May 2 the exercises will include addresses by the Rev. M. Ashby Jones, D. D., of Atlanta, Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, and William H. Taft, former President of the United States.

AMHERST COLLEGE UNIT FLAGS  
AMHERST, Massachusetts.—The flags carried by the Amherst College ambulance unit in France were formally turned over to the keeping of the college yesterday in the presence of the faculty and undergraduates, townspeople and students of the Massachusetts Agricultural College.



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## NEED FOR NEW PIER EMPHASIZED

Portland, Maine, Finds Increasing Overseas Traffic a Severe Strain and Speedy Action on State Project Is Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PORTLAND, Maine—Increasing demands on the port facilities of the Atlantic coast of the United States, owing to the constantly growing overseas trade, are being acutely felt here where the somewhat limited pierage is rapidly becoming entirely inadequate to take proper care of that portion of the traffic which finds Portland a desirable and convenient terminal. Steps have been taken by the Maine Legislature to increase the port facilities by the erection of a large state pier, but the question is to be submitted to the voters on a referendum, and work will thereby be somewhat delayed. In the meanwhile, however, a campaign of education is to be inaugurated and the great advantages to Maine industries, both agricultural and manufacturing, of making Portland an ocean terminal of importance are to be pointed out.

The advantages that Portland harbor offers to seagoing craft of any draft are well known to the people of the State, who, it is felt, need only be assured of the necessity of additional pierage and other wharf facilities in order to get their support. It is realized that if Portland becomes one of the important ports of the Atlantic Coast the entire State of Maine must participate in the benefits.

The Portland Chamber of Commerce, which is active in promoting the development of better harbor facilities, announces that all records for exports handled at the port were broken in the six months ending on April 15. During that period 111 steamships left the harbor with 699,757 cargo tons. Approximately 17,000,000 bushels of wheat were sent abroad from the port. In addition, 655,123 bushels of oats and 1,214,416 sacks of flour were shipped to other countries.

This statement is held up as indicating the necessity for pushing new pierage work at the earliest possible moment. Then, too, it is urged that under the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1919 the Secretary of War is empowered to withhold moneys appropriated for new projects if no water terminals exist adequate for the traffic. The Chamber of Commerce points out that this may interrupt government projects here if the State is not able to give assurance of consummation of the waterfront projects now in contemplation. The section of the Rivers and Harbors Act referred to is as follows:

"It is hereby declared to be the policy of the Congress that water terminals are essential at all cities and towns located upon harbors or navigable waterways, and that at least one public terminal should exist, constructed, owned, and regulated by the municipality or other public agency of the State and open to the use of all on equal terms, and with the view of carrying out this policy to the fullest possible extent, the Secretary of War is hereby vested with the discretion to withhold, unless the public interests would seriously suffer by delay, moneys appropriated in this act for new projects adopted herein, or for further improvement of existing projects, if, in his opinion, no water terminals exist adequate for the traffic and open to all on equal terms, or unless satisfactory assurances are received that local or other interests will provide such adequate terminal or terminals. The Secretary of War, through the Chief of Engineers, shall give full publicity, as far as may be practicable, to this provision."

## RAISING OF CORN AND OATS IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
MONTGOMERY, Alabama—Miles C. Allgood, state Commissioner of Agriculture, urges southern farmers to raise corn and oats this year, owing to the fact that the western farmers' wheat is guaranteed at \$2.26 per bushel by the federal government, they are expected to neglect grains other than wheat, thus eliminating a source of supply for the south. The apparent decline in the use of fertilizer in the south the commission interprets as an indication of crop diversification this year.

He expresses the conviction that the day of the large plantation is ending. "Scarcity of cheap labor means the end of profit for the old régime," he says, "and small farms will mean better roads, better schools, better pay for teachers."

## FOREIGN TRADE EXTENSION URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—Upon a great international balance sheet, the United States has a net credit of approximately \$10,000,000,000, which represents interest payments to this country of about \$500,000,000 annually, stated W. P. G. Harding, governor of the United States Federal Reserve Board, in an address in Atlanta in which he advocated wide extension of the foreign trade of the Nation. He pointed out that the country is now able to finance such an undertaking from its own resources, without having to look any longer to foreign nations for financing.

"We are in a position where if we wish to do any foreign trade we must finance it. We now have the making of a merchant marine. We have facilities for financing our transactions,

but the final returns are going to be different, because these four and a half years of war have wrought a change upon the map of Europe, the financial map as well as the political. Europe can spare no more gold for export. We do not need any more gold in this country on our part. We could very well afford to let a considerable amount of it be released.

"It is up to us to finance our trade with foreign countries, and we must furnish them with dollars exchange, because the buyer of goods must settle with the sellers in funds worth par to him. Foreign exchange is now at a great discount, and that discount is equivalent to the highest kind of a tariff."

## LARGE SURPLUS OF POTATOES IN MAINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CAIRO, Maine—Reports of a large over-production of the sardine pack in this State and efforts to dispose of the surplus through government channels are followed by state officials from the potato brokers, who estimate that from 30 to 35 per cent of last year's Aroostook County potato crop is still on hand. The situation is giving the growers some concern, and at the proposal of the Maine delegation in Congress, United States Government officials have been looking into conditions.

Prof. William Stuart of the United States Bureau of Plant Industry, one of the officials, says that the only remedy he can see for the Maine potato growers is the enactment of a tariff law which will afford the Maine grower sufficient protection to enable him to grow potatoes on a comparable economic basis with the potato growers of Canada.

Professor Stuart called upon a number of potato brokers, and he reports that the consensus of opinion seemed to be that the quantity of potatoes likely to be received from Canada would be sufficient to very materially affect the prices in all the New England markets, including New York, and probably Philadelphia. They furthermore stated that on account of the poorer grading of Canadian stock, the effect on prices was greater than the volume of receipts would justify. They thought, if possible, some restrictions might be placed upon Canadian potatoes, based on the quality of the stock. A considerable percentage of the potatoes on hand consists of stock that in ordinary seasons would have been marketed as seed potatoes, but which, on account of the curtailment of acreage in the south and other factors, such as high cost of fertilizer and labor, restricted the demand for this kind of stock.

## DRYDOCK MARINE RAILWAY FOR PORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—Further development of the port of Providence, in which millions of dollars have been spent already, is planned in the drydock marine railway now under construction and which is to cost approximately \$500,000. The port is also expected to greatly benefit through the action of the Standard Oil Company in erecting a large distributing plant here. In practically all recent developments the Providence Chamber of Commerce has been an important and active factor.

Through the efforts of the chamber, Providence has been able to keep its coastwise steamship lines, and there is now a total of eight lines using this port, including one to France. Arrangements have been nearly completed for a steamship service between Providence and port in England. The United States Government has dredged the 27-mile channel to the Atlantic Ocean, making it 30 feet in depth and 600 feet in width in its whole length. The government has also extended the anchorage area within the harbor to one-half mile long by one-quarter to one-fifth mile wide, with ample anchorage area anywhere between harbor and ocean.

## SHIPMENTS OF SEED POTATOES DECREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CHERRYFIELD, Maine—"Agricultural experts will tell you that Maine certified seed potatoes should be sold over 50 per cent more in the south of this State than in the local or the middle western seed, yet the number of carloads shipped from Maine has fallen from well over 7000 just a few years ago to less than 2000 last year," says William G. Hutton, industrial agent of the Maine Central railroad.

"At \$700 per carload, a conservative price, you can see that we are now turning away, yes, absolutely refusing by neglect, over \$4,000,000 worth of business yearly that should be ours. This business, I believe, is all going to middle western growers, and for just one reason, lack of organization among Maine producers. If the efforts of the State of Maine Agricultural and Industrial League result in organizing the seed potato growers and finding for them markets, as was found for hundreds of barrels last year, it will have brought back to the State of Maine the tidy sum of over \$4,000,000 annually."

**SWEET CORN RATE PROTESTED**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
OAKLAND, Maine—Sweet corn raisers are protesting against the action of the Portland Packing Company in cancelling its contracts made with the farmers last fall for sweet corn at the rate of five cents per pound. The company is endeavoring to induce the farmers to accept a new rate of four cents a pound. Many of the farmers are determined to hold the company to its contract and not to plant any sweet corn for a price less than five cents. There is a movement afoot to organize the Maine sweet corn raisers along the lines of the New England Milk Producers Association.

## TAXATION ISSUE IN STATE OF MONTANA

Economics Professor in University Declares Anaconda Copper Mining Company Has Not Been Bearing Its Proper Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

MISSOULA, Montana—In his monograph on "The Taxation of Mines in Montana," which brought about his suspension from the State University of Montana, a suspension which was subsequently revoked, Prof. Louis Levine, who has been professor of economics at the university since 1916, went into the problem of equality of taxation in the State, a question long before the people of Montana and the source of some discontent. Dr. Levine declared in his book that the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, the dominant mining company of the State and one of the greatest in the world, was not bearing its proper share of taxation.

The comparative tax burden in Montana was sketched by the economics professor "in so far," he said, "as it can be measured on the basis of available data." He summed up his calculations on this point as follows:

"During the five years, 1913-17, the average assessment of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company was 6.6 per cent of the total assessment of the State, and the company paid 6.7 per cent of all taxes collected in the State. The company was assessed at about 25 per cent of the true value of all its properties in Montana, while agricultural land is reported to have been assessed at 35 per cent, live stock at 45, bank stock at 60. During the same period the Anaconda Copper Mining Company paid about the same number of mills on its assessment as all other property in the State; but the Anaconda Copper Mining Company paid only about eight mills on the estimated true value of its Montana properties, while all other property paid on an average of 12 to 14 mills. And, finally, the Anaconda Copper Mining Company paid in taxes to the State about 6 per cent of its income derived from operations in Montana, while other property, especially farming property, paid an average of 10 to 12 per cent."

After observing that the Anaconda Copper Mining Company's "assessments appear to have averaged 25.8 per cent of estimated true value during 1914-17," Dr. Levine said, "It should also be noted that while the net income of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company in 1916 from operations in Montana was \$42,837,600, its total assessment in 1917 was \$55,606,347; that is, the total assessment was only \$12,768,747 more than its income for the year. In other words, the net income of the company (in 1916) was about 77 per cent of its total assessment (in 1917)."

**Earnings Cited**  
Against the argument of the exhaustibility of mineral resources as affecting mine taxes, the Montana professor cited earnings of this company. "The reports of Anaconda's operations since the consolidation of properties in 1910 show," Dr. Levine wrote, "that in the seven years from 1911 to 1917 the total net earnings of the company were in round numbers \$148,700,000. During the eight years from 1910 to 1917, the Anaconda distributed in dividends \$95,070,000. In the 18 years from 1900 to 1917, the Anaconda Copper Mining Company paid in dividends to its stockholders the sum of \$128,870,000. In the 13 years from 1905 to 1917, the net earnings of the company were over \$181,000,000, while its dividend disbursements during the same period amounted to \$116,520,000. In other words, during the period of 1905-1917, the Anaconda Copper Mining Company earned a sum equal to 150 per cent of its outstanding capitalization and paid in dividends a sum equal to its capitalization. Considering the five-year period 1913-1917 only, one finds that the net earnings of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company were \$124,800,000, while its dividend payments to stockholders amounted to \$68,700,000. That is, in the five years ending Dec. 31, 1917, the Anaconda earned \$5,000,000 more than its total outstanding capitalization, and distributed to its stockholders dividends equal to 59 per cent of issued capital stock."

## DARTMOUTH COLLEGE CLASS OF '19 ELECTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
HANOVER, New Hampshire—Dartmouth College class of 1919 has elected Percy A. Grey, of Salem, Massachusetts, as president; Roger A. Clark, Princeton, Illinois, vice-president; Max A. Morton, Hudson Falls, New York, secretary; James H. Wilson, Salem, Ohio, treasurer, and John H. Murphy, Malden, Massachusetts, marshal. In accordance with the class constitution these men will hold office for the next five years. Class day officers are headed by Fred E. Alden of Brockton, Massachusetts, who will give the address to the president; Harold L. Childs, Rangeley, Maine, class orator; Edward E. Martin, oration to the old chapel; Windsor C. Batchelder, Hampton Falls, New Hampshire, address to the old pine; Hildred M. Allison, Dublin, New Hampshire, class poet; Arthur J. O'Neill, Brooklyn, New York, class chorist. The sash orator and class orator will be chosen later.

**LIQUOR IN BOND CASE**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BANGOR, Maine—It has been definitely decided that the case resulting from the seizure by former Sheriff Arthur L. Thayer of 95 cases of Scotch whisky in bond on Oct. 22, 1918, will go to the Maine Law Court on an agreed statement of facts. When the

case was returned to the jurisdiction of the state courts and the hearing was had in Bangor on the Maine Central Railroad's claim for the goods, Judge Blanchard decided against the railroad and an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court. County Attorney Blanchard appeared for the State at this hearing and the Director-General of Railroads was represented by Charles H. Blatchford of Portland. In the meantime, no more shipments in bond have reached Bangor.

## WORK OF Y. M. C. A. OVERSEAS

The following article was written by a sailor who spent 18 months with the American expatriate force, and who is a friend of the Y. M. C. A. He has attempted to state accurately the facts as to the exact condition of affairs concerning this organization and its associates overseas. Part I was published in The Christian Science Monitor on April 21.

Never does anyone hear a word of complaint about the Red Cross. There is the one complete, unreserved success of all, and they enjoy unbounded popularity among the boys. Therefore a comparison of their methods, where their activities overlap, will show why Y. M. C. A. has fallen into disfavor.

In Paris, where the Y. M. C. A. should have been at its best, the contrary seemed to be the case. On our way to Marseilles and Nice on fur-loughs, four of us arrived in Paris at 8 o'clock at night. We at once hunted up one of the Red Cross hotels, the Hotel Tulleries, to get beds for the night and something to eat, if possible, for the French restaurants did not sell food at such a late hour. The hotel was in charge of gracious women; they very charmingly told us that the hotel was full, but they gave us directions to another Red Cross hotel that would be sure to have beds for us. They served regular meals at the Tulleries, but it was so late (about 9:30) that all the food was gone; however, they told us how to go to the Y. M. C. A., where we could get sandwiches and hot chocolate.

That sounded good to us, so we went right over to the big Y. M. C. A. at Palais de l'Eglise. There they had piled high on the canteen counter countless sandwiches, and the boilers were steaming with chocolate; but they were not serving. Patiently we waited for some time; then we went up and asked them if we couldn't buy something right away, for we had just arrived, were hungry, and anxious to get to bed before the theatricals in the auditorium adjoining were finished, and they might run for an hour or an hour and a half yet. After waiting some more, we finally went away, some of the boys saying very unpleasant things about the Y. M. C. A., and we went to bed hungry.

Now there is in Paris a Y. M. C. A. maintained, we understood, by American funds exclusively, for the use of British, Canadian, and Australian soldiers. Then there is the American Y. M. C. A., which is not exclusive to Americans, but is open to everybody. On the following day, we said:

"Let's go down to the Y. M. C. A. and give it another chance to make good."

But when we got there we were literally crowded out by the enormous number of British, Italian, and French soldiers, and again we came away empty-handed and disappointed. On the other hand, at American Red Cross places we found that our soldiers and sailors were served exclusively, and the other men were served by their own branches, an arrangement that was thoroughly satisfactory to everybody.

Then, too, the Y. M. C. A. maintained hotels like the Red Cross. We didn't try them, because they charged a good price for their beds, while the Red Cross are just as good beds free of charge. The boys could not understand why, as their funds came from the same source, the Y. M. C. A. could not have free hotels, also.

After such experiences in Paris, we were absolutely swept off our feet by the splendid treatment we received at the Y. M. C. A. in Marseilles, Nice, Monte Carlo, and Dijon, and we came back with a very much better feeling toward the organization. Y. M. C. A. service is improving. It is beginning to give things away more and more. Wet canteens giving away hot chocolate and cookies are becoming more common. It is strange, however, to see things given away in some cities, while in other cities there is a good price charged for the same things.

Very often things are given away with bad grace. I remember in Le Mans at the railway station we were hungry and made for the wet canteen. We got a cup of hot chocolate and helped ourselves to a handful of cookies, and, digging into our pockets, we asked the price.

"There is no charge," was his reply, and then he added an unnecessary remark: "Business wouldn't be so fresh if there was."

On the whole, there isn't much of that sort of discourtesy, but what there is of it gives the propagandists a foundation for one type at least of the exaggerated stories that have done the Y. M. C. A. so much harm.

## IOWA MEASURE TO SAFEGUARD BANKING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

DES MOINES, Iowa—The Iowa Senate has passed a bill providing that private banks can no longer be organized under the laws of Iowa. The state superintendent of banking is given authority under its provisions to withhold certificates from proposed savings banks or trust companies when he deems there is not sufficient ground for their issue. The measure is designed to check pro-German elements in the State from organizing banks to crowd out loyal United States citizens in their communities, as well as to put a damper on banks organized on insufficient grounds. The bill passed with 36 votes for and 6 against.

## DISCREDITED LINE IS REHABILITATED

Financial Statement of Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company Shows How Nearly Bankrupt System Is Brought Back

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—

The financial statement recently issued by the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company is an illuminating example of what can be accomplished in rehabilitating a corporation, practically bankrupt and discredited, when taken over by responsible financial interests and nourished along practical business lines.

The statement covers a period of eight years, from the beginning of the Stotesbury-Mitten administration in 1911 to 1919. At the time this combination took over the management of the company it was in a state that bordered on complete demoralization. The drains made on it by underlying companies which did not even own a pound of rails, but drew their revenues from street franchises they held, lack of public faith; disagreements between its men and the company, together with other contributing factors, including a loose financial policy, had combined to put the corporation in a state where it had almost ceased to function. Schedules and routes had not been changed to meet changed conditions, and its equipment, including rolling stock and surface property, had depreciated to the extent that it was almost useless.

**Statement for Eight Years**

Such was the condition in 1911 when E. T. Stotesbury took hold of the finances of the company and T. E. Mitten assumed the management of it as president. Today a consolidated income statement covering the eight-year period shows results as follows:

EXPENSES	
Maintenance and renewals:	\$22,742,881.41
(a) Maintenance .....	\$22,742,881.41
(b) Reserve fund for renewals .....	\$554,925.62
Total .....	\$23,297,807.03
Operation of power plants .....	\$2,719,354.23
Operation of cars .....	\$2,442,108.27
General .....	\$3,414,377.22
Taxes .....	\$10,988,297.17
Total .....	\$32,861,946.65
Net earnings from operation .....	\$9,564,138.62
FIXED CHARGES	
Interest .....	\$18,451,577.39
Rentals .....	\$8,912,050.46
Sinking fund (city contract) .....	780,000.00
Total .....	\$28,143,627.85
Net income .....	\$7,420,510.77

During the period of eight years the company expended for improvements the sum of \$21,463,460, which included the purchase of 1825 new cars of the latest improved type, from which fact alone can be deduced the condition the rolling stock was in when it was taken over by the present management. Scientific routing of cars, together with other changes, have reduced operating expenses in proportion to the development of the system despite the large increase in wages paid to employees.

**Stockholders Get Dividends**

From a state of insolvency in 1911, the company's financial expansion has been such that at present the stockholders are getting 5 per cent on their paid-in capital, although up to the present time only \$2,597,578 has been paid out in dividends. They have now, however, tangible equities behind their stock and the company now has an accumulated surplus of \$4,482,120.

This is considered to be a very creditable showing when it is known that in accumulating this surplus the new management also paid off an old strike bill, a debt of the former administration amounting roughly to \$934,000 and made good a deficit of \$318,000. This deficit was represented on the old books on the other side of the ledger as a surplus of \$607,000. Investigation showed that the "surplus" was merely a matter of bookkeeping.

When the present management took hold fixed charges represented an outlay of 45.32 per cent of the gross revenues. Last year they were only 30.19 per cent. In the period fixed charges increased only 12.42 per cent, while net earnings mounted to 51.23 per cent.

**Funded Debt Is Left Out**

One point of interest in the report that might be overlooked unless special attention were called to it is that the funded debt of the underlying companies, amounting to \$57,000,000 was omitted. This was done on recommendation of the city controller, and the companies' debt was set out in an additional schedule. The action was taken because it has been decided that the guarantee of interest or principal to the leased companies does not constitute a present liability of the P. R. T. Company.

Notwithstanding this rosy-hued report, however, the company states that an increase in fares will be necessary for the successful operation of the system when the additional lines, includ-

ing the new elevated systems and the underground routes now in process of construction are placed in operation. Dealing with this phase of the matter the report says that the arbitrary position of the city in transit matters in determining what lines shall be built, upon what terms they should be operated, and under what agency the car service should be controlled, has made increased fares necessary. In regard to extensions being made and its differences with the city and the public the report states:

"The plans of the city required such large investment, it was early recognized by this management that it would be impossible to collect a fare sufficiently large to pay the carrying charges, in addition to the cost of operation. The public was carried off its feet by the thought, then expressed, that all of the additional facilities could be provided without additional fare."

## TOWN TURNS OUT TO MAKE A PARK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
READING, Massachusetts—About 1500 Reading people gathered at Memorial Park the other day and put it in shape. The park, an 11-acre tract presented to the town a few years ago, had received little attention when the idea of observing "community day" along constructive lines was conceived and speedily carried into execution. Everybody was publicly invited to take part in the work and the response was even greater than the leaders expected.

The originator of the plan, Warren H. Manning, a landscape architect, supervised the work. Throughout the entire length of the park a broad avenue was started by the volunteers, who included a large number of women and girls. Crosswalks were laid out, stone and boulders removed, and rough places reduced.

Incidental to the work was the unveiling of a large boulder dedicated to the Reading soldiers lost in the war. It bore the inscription: "Honor our heroes who gave their lives that we might have freedom." For each of the 13 soldiers a tree was planted along the avenue, leading to the boulder. In all 2000 trees had been presented to the town for use at the park and skilled nurserymen superintended the work of planting them.

## CITY TO SELL COAL AT REDUCED PRICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PORTLAND, Maine—The city of Portland, through its municipal fuel yard, hopes to be able to sell stove and chestnut coal at \$10 a ton. What effect this will have on the prices now offered by local coal concerns is not known. That coal can be sold by the city at that price seems to be the opinion of those here who have made a study of the municipal coal situation. According to preliminary plans, the municipal shed will be open for the delivery of coal on Friday and Saturday of each week, selling coal for cash in half-ton and ton lots. The coal will be sold to whoever will call and get it. Later, if the demand warrants, some special system of delivery will be devised. At the beginning it is thought that the city will deal only in stove and chestnut sizes and will put in an order asking for the delivery of 200 tons each month during spring and 400 tons each month during October and December.

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The return of veteran players of 1917 and 1918 from army and navy service are providing the teams with the most excellent material in years. Michigan has six veterans of 1918, five of whom are being pressed for their former places. Illinois returned six varsity men of the 1918 team. Chicago has seven former "C" men, there are seven letter men at Ohio State. Including understudies at some of the positions in 1918, Purdue has returned eight men of experience. Indiana has only two former "C" men,

**GIANTS BUY JEAN DUBUC**  
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah — Pitcher Jean Dubuc of the Salt Lake City club of the Pacific Coast League, has been sold to the New York National League Baseball Club for cash. He was long with the Detroit Americans and this spring with the Boston Red Sox.

Varsity A	Varsity B
Vahot, le.....	re. Hooser
Vubbard, R.....	rt. Tison
Vulcan, R.....	rt. Fuller
Vurrian, C.....	rt. Macomber
Vulles, rg.....	lg. Peters
Vulter, rt.....	lt. Kiegen
Vurgine, re.....	le. Davis
Vurk, C.....	gb. B. B. B.
Vurkwick, lhb.....	rhh. Toepke
Vurthum, rhh.....	lhb. Strong
Vurin, B.....	fb. Ratcliffe

**LOUISVILLE BUTS DURNING**  
 LOUISVILLE, Kentucky — Pitcher  
 chard Durning has been purchased  
 by the Louisville American Associa-  
 tion Club from the Brooklyn National  
 League Club.

J. J. Evers, former captain and second baseman of the Boston Braves, is back of a movement to promote a semi-professional league in New York state. The plan is to put teams in Troy, Schenectady, Utica, Albany, Auburn, and Syracuse.

PINEHURST, North Carolina—H. N. Coyleston, Florida state champion, and a member of the New England championship team, won the 225-target contest in the United North and South transhooting tournament. Tues-

To win the national title Nebraska will be forced to beat the pick of the colleges in the east and middle west, among them being University of Pittsburgh, University of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Dartmouth College, Cornell University, University of Michigan and Princeton University. Nebraska University will race an exceptionally fast quartet in the University of Pittsburgh relay team, whose quarter-milers are among the best in the country. The westerners will have a slight disadvantage in the race, as they will be forced to take the outside position on account of being a host entry.

**CLEVELAND TRADES PITCHER**  
NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana — Pitcher Chester Torkleson of the Cleveland American League Baseball Club has been traded for Pitcher Tom Phillips of the New Orleans Club.

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Germania	May 24
Eduna	June 12
Germania	June 14
Royal George	June 17

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FARM WOMEN ON  
CANADIAN COUNCILSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—For the first time in the history of the organization, the annual meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, at the time of writing, is being attended by representatives of the Interprovincial Council of Farm Women, five of whom were present at the opening sitting. A resolution was passed protesting against the action of the Canadian Parliament being ignored by the Canadian railways in relation to daylight saving, and the government was requested to compel the railways to reschedule their decision to run the trains on the daylight saving time in order to conform to the United States schedule. The following resolution was also adopted: "Whereas, it has come to the attention of the Canadian Council of Agriculture that certain financial interests are making determined efforts to secure control of vast deposits of oil in northern Alberta, which control the council believes would be detrimental to the best interests of the Canadian people; Therefore, the council urges upon the Dominion Government in the strongest possible manner that the oil deposits of Alberta and other parts of Canada be held as the property of the government in perpetuity, that the government undertake the cost of developing these great resources for the benefit of the consuming public, and that, if any of these properties be leased to private interests, the leases should be granted only after full publicity has been given to the proposals under consideration, and then only for short terms, and after the rights of the public have been fully protected under such leases."

CANADIAN SOLDIERS  
AS SCHOOL TEACHERSSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—In a recent speech in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, the Hon. Dr. C. O. Ridd, Minister of Education, outlined a policy of ideals in education, all of which he believes "may be attained by the expenditure of money. There is no department in connection with the government, he said, where the tide of expenditure has risen so steadily, the amount to be devoted to educational problems this year being well over \$3,000,000.

There are now in Ontario 6103 public schools, 11,274 teachers and 457,766 pupils. Of separate schools there are 548, with 1488 teachers and 70,948 pupils. Of continuation schools there are 137, with 241 teachers and 5104 pupils. In the Province 6950 schools of all kinds, with 14,654 teachers and 561,865 pupils. Salaries in the last 10 years have increased from \$4,000,000 to \$8,000,000.

Speaking of veterans as school teachers, Dr. Ridd said: "No better men can be found to teach the children of today than the men who fought at Ypres, Passchendaele, Cambrai and Valenciennes, the men who bear on their bodies the scars of war. No better men can be found to teach history in our schools than the men who made history, and for that reason every returned man will receive a course that will be unique and unsurpassed."

## GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC CONTROL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The third reading of a bill confirming the various orders-in-council concerning the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, which is now in the hands of the Minister of Railways as a receiver, took place in the House of Commons. The only speaker, before consent was given to the bill was Maj. Thomas Vign, who expressed regret that the government had not arrived at an amicable arrangement with the Grand Trunk Railway Company, instead of proceeding to a method, which he described as expropriation. Another objection raised by the honorable member was that if the government took over the Grand Trunk system it would have no control over the connections of the system in the United States.

## TARIFF REDUCTION IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

SICAMOUS, British Columbia.—The United Farmers of British Columbia, a newly organized independent association, has followed the footsteps of the British Columbia Fruit Growers Association in declaring that British Columbia farmers do not see eye to eye with the grain growers of the prairie provinces in their demand for general tariff reduction. At a meeting of the directors of the United Farmers here, it was decided that the organization should back the fruit growers in demanding that the economic situation in marketing be taken into consideration in any tariff readjustments. Farmers in this Province are also supporting the fruit growers in that the agricultural element is a unit on this big question.

## MENNONITE INFLUX

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

CALGARY, Alberta.—Threatening to take active steps to remove the Mennonites from Alberta unless the provincial government moves in the matter, the Calgary branch of the Great War Veterans Association has sent its ultimatum to the Alberta Government. The veterans also demand the dismissal of the persons implicated, and directly or indirectly responsible for their immigration into the country. A copy of this resolution was sent Capt. Robert Pearson, soldiers' representative. In the recent investigation into the question of Mennonite immigration, it was proven that the influx of Mennonites into the Province was under the supervision and jurisdiction of a government employee,

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## SOLDIERS AND GRAZING LAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

CALGARY, Alberta.—Grazing leases in southern Alberta will be surveyed by a government commission to report on the availability and value of the land thus held for use for soldiers' land settlement. The survey will be in charge of Professor Rutherford of the University of Saskatchewan. This plan was first broached by the Lethbridge branch of the Great War Veterans Association, and later adopted by the provincial convention which sent a petition to the government. The veterans do not want land now under grazing leases thrown open for soldier settlement unless it is suitable for farming. That, they claimed, would mean breaking up the leases and hurting the cattle industry, and would not be giving the soldiers a fair deal. But if there is land in the south now held for grazing which could be used for farming, the soldiers want it to be held available.

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## SOLDIERS AND GRAZING LAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
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CALGARY, Alberta.—Grazing leases in southern Alberta will be surveyed by a government commission to report on the availability and value of the land thus held for use for soldiers' land settlement. The survey will be in charge of Professor Rutherford of the University of Saskatchewan. This plan was first broached by the Lethbridge branch of the Great War Veterans Association, and later adopted by the provincial convention which sent a petition to the government. The veterans do not want land now under grazing leases thrown open for soldier settlement unless it is suitable for farming. That, they claimed, would mean breaking up the leases and hurting the cattle industry, and would not be giving the soldiers a fair deal. But if there is land in the south now held for grazing which could be used for farming, the soldiers want it to be held available.

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## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## A Visit to Crusoe's Island

"Where did Robinson Crusoe go with Friday on Saturday night?" sang Roger sleepily to himself, as he rolled over on his back in the sand, and put a volume of that interesting man's adventures under his head for a pillow. To mark his place in the book, he had slipped in a newspaper clipping which recorded the two hundredth anniversary of the writing of the book, on April 25, 1919.

"What nonsense that is!" growled a deep voice behind him. "There isn't any place to go, and, besides, we never stir out at night on this island."

Roger felt suddenly wide-awake and jumped to his feet. He saw, leaning against the palm tree under which he had been lying, a tall, bearded man, dressed in a suit of shaggy goat's hair, with a cap to match.

"Why, Robinson Crusoe!" cried Roger. "I don't see what you're doing in Florida! You belong on a desert island."

Crusoe (for it was he and no other) grinned at this, and looked very much amused.

"Don't be so sure we're in Florida, young man. Look around you a bit."

Roger whirled about in rapid circles. The familiar strip of beach, fringed with palm trees, had fled, and he saw that he was standing on a far wilder coast, with rocky promontories and strips of sand between, and with not a sign of a house anywhere.

"Is it really your island we're on? Oh, I've always wanted to come here, but you never told in your book where it was, and I didn't know how to start. How did I get here now?" demanded Roger, all in one breath and very much excited.

"Oh, it's simple enough for a boy to come here with me, when I choose to bring him," answered Crusoe. "But I don't very often care for company. You see, I told old Defoe to be sure and not give it away where my island was, because I knew I'd have visitors continually, if he did. When I hear of a good fellow like you, who especially wants to come and see the place, I arrange it; that's all. Only one, though, mind, and I'll not tell you the name of the island, either."

Roger stretched out his hand to Crusoe. "Jiminy!" he said seriously. "I think it was jolly good of you to let me come once, and I promise to be satisfied. But do let's hurry. I want to see everything."

Crusoe strode away up the beach, with long strides, and Roger skipped along at his side, trying to keep pace with him. Directly in front of them was a wide-spreading growth of young trees, so thick that Roger could see no way of getting through them. But Crusoe was already almost out of sight in the thicket, and he hastened to follow along a tiny, twisting path that appeared as soon as one had worked his way between the trees on the very edge. In a minute or two the little wood was behind them, and they were standing in an open space. In front of them was a stockade, or a kind of fence, made of wooden stakes set very closely and solidly together, and five or six feet high. Crusoe scrambled up until he could hang on to the top of the fence with one hand, and with the other he pulled over a ladder from inside the palisade.

"How much more fun this is than to get into your house by ordinary steps!" exclaimed Roger, as he perched on top of the ladder for a minute, before climbing down.

Inside, Roger looked about him with interest. There was the tent under the big rock, that he had looked at in the pictures so many times. Beside the tent was quite an extent of cleared ground, with green shoots coming up in even rows.

"Oh, there's your little garden where you planted the rice and corn and barley!" Roger was recognizing everything. "Can I go inside the tent?"

"Sure," said Crusoe kindly. "Make yourself at home." In the tent were a table and chair and a set of shelves, which Roger knew were the ones Crusoe had described in the story, as having made himself. He admired them and remarked that it was lucky there had been carpenter's tools saved from the wreck. "I can see how you could make these things, but I don't understand," said Roger, looking puzzled. "How you ever in the world learned to sew and make bread?"

Crusoe laughed. "Didn't you ever hear anybody say 'Necessity is the mother of invention'? Well, I invented my own method of sewing and bread-making, because I had to. Not so bad, either. Want to try the barley bread?"

Crusoe took what looked like a little round cake from a wooden plate, filled with them, that was on one of the shelves.

Roger backed away, looking a little abashed.

"No, thank you; I'm very much obliged. I'm sure, but I'm not hungry and well—I don't like barley bread much since the war!"

"That's all right," said Crusoe good-naturedly. "I don't much blame you. But how about this war? Is it over yet? You see, I only keep track of world affairs through my guests, and the last thing I heard about was the Americans at Chateau—what's its name?"

"Oh, that was ages ago! Why, the armistice was signed five months ago, and the soldiers are all coming home, and the Peace Conference is in Paris," explained Roger in a burst, surprised at his host's ignorance.

"Well, now, you don't say!" exclaimed Crusoe. "That is good news! Why, ever since this war began I've been so ashamed that my father's name was Kreuznaer. I was glad there was nobody around here to taunt me with the fact."

Roger looked mystified. "What do you mean? Isn't your name really Crusoe?"

"Aha, young man! I've caught you! Just like all the other boys, who pretend to be so fond of Defoe's story about me! You always skip the first

part, because it's not so exciting. On the very first page it tells about my father being a merchant of Bremen who came and settled in York, England, and his name got changed to Crusoe. I'm mighty glad it did, and that we were as English as anybody could be, after a short while. I had a brother who fought at Dunkerque, Flanders, in a battle more than 250 years ago, and I suppose I've got lots of descendants who've been fighting there in the last four years. Now, don't you forget these facts about me; you see how really important they are in the light of modern events."

"I'm awfully ashamed about skipping the beginning," confessed Roger. "I'll never do that to another book. But, please, let's not talk about modern things. I want to ask you questions and see a lot more."

"All right. I'm your servant today. Here's the cave," pointing to a dark opening at the back of the tent, "where I keep my grain stored in baskets, my cooking pots, and all my stores."

Roger looked in at the low opening, and saw all the articles mentioned. "Ugh, aren't you glad you don't have to live in a cave, like the giants and Cyclops and those people?" he asked. "It's so much nicer in a tent, and he looked around at the cozy little place; the table with ink and pens and books and papers on it, the hammock swinging in one corner, and the cats dozing on the dirt floor."

"Come outside again, and I'll show you the pole where I kept my calendar," said Crusoe.

He led the way across the cleared space to a square post, set in the ground, on all four sides of which were notches of varying lengths.

"I always wondered whether you really kept account of the days this way," said Roger.

"Well, I did all the years until Friday came and then it was too—"

"Oh, where is Friday?" broke in Roger. "How could I have forgotten him for so long? Oh, can't I see him, please?"

"Well, you see, it's like this," Crusoe apologized. "I have promised to tell Friday ahead when I am having a visitor, so he can go over to the other side of the island. He's become very civilized and he's a good fellow, but he simply will not meet strangers. He was here once when a boy came, and unfortunately that boy laughed at his English pronunciation. I assured him I wouldn't make a mistake in picking my boy again, but he couldn't be convinced, so we had to make this bargain. I'm sorry; it doesn't seem quite fair to you boys, but I have to think of Friday first."

"Well, I'm awfully disappointed," said Roger, bravely trying to smile. "But I must make the best of it. Is he really as handsome and strong as the book says?"

"Well, you know, you have to make allowances for authors' imaginations running away with them at times," said Crusoe, with a wink, "and Defoe was no better than the rest of them. Friday is pretty good looking for a savage, and he's a wonderful friend. I was saying, when you interrupted me, that since I found him life has been so interesting. I discovered that I kept getting behindhand in my notches, so I've stopped making them. What's the use? We're not going back to England any more—like it or not here—and we don't need to bother about the days of the week. There aren't any churches or theaters to go to. You ought to have a little church every day, anyway, and Friday and my animals are all the entertainment I want."

Roger strayed off, toward the end of this speech, to the side of a little stream back of the tent, that flowed under the palisade. Crusoe went over to him, and stooped down beside him.

"Here, boy," he said, "you stand on my shoulders and you can see over the stockade up into the country. Up you go! Now, do you see the stream disappearing into the valley, and the hills on both sides?"

Roger called down "Yes," from his vantage point.

"Well," went on Crusoe, "it's up there that my other little hut is; and, when I have more grain planted, I go up there and stay sometimes. It was where all the good fruits grow wild, too, you remember—limes and melons and grapes, and sometimes a few oranges and lemons. Oh, there are good things to eat here! Now tell me, do you see anything moving?"

"Yes," said Roger. "Oh, is it Friday coming back? Now I can see him! 'Way, way up on the farthest hill, I can see a man walking.'"

Crusoe swung the boy suddenly to the ground. "Off with you!" he cried. "I didn't know it was so late. Friday would never forgive me, if I let anyone stay over the appointed time."

Crusoe hurried Roger across to the ladder, hustled him over the palisade, and they ran down to the shore together.

"Oh dear, I've so many things still to say!" lamented Roger, all out of breath. "I wanted you to know that that was just a silly song I was singing about you, when you came to get me; I didn't think you did go anywhere on Saturday nights, really."

"That's all right. Of course, you didn't. Now, you have time for just one more question. What is it to be?"

"Are turtle eggs really good to eat?" asked Roger promptly.

Crusoe chuckled, plunging a hand into the pocket of his shaggy trousers. "That's what they most always ask!" he commented, as if to himself, "and I always have one about me to give them. Give me your hands. Now, good-by, old chap—I've enjoyed your visit."

Roger found himself all at once standing under the familiar palm tree on the beach, stretching out his right hand as if shaking hands with somebody, and his left hand carefully holding a round white pebble. He was saying aloud: "Good-by, Crusoe. Thank you awfully for a splendid time and for the turtle egg. And I never will skip the dull parts of a book again."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from a photograph

"Hi, Peter! Did I hear your voice?"

## The Cottontail Chronicle:

A Story of the Dawn

"Hush—now—please, very gently, very gently through the pine wood," Peter Fox whispered; "a little sound, even the breaking of a branch, might wake the crows. Be very careful not to wake the crows."

"And why not wake the crows?" the other fox, a small gray fox, asked also in a whisper.

"They are so noisy," the first fox said; "and, before we could reach home, they would have spread themselves out all over the woods and the hills and the meadows. Especially over the sweet meadows."

"Yes, yes," the gray fox murmured. "And so much cawing and hopping. Crows are certainly disturbing. I say, also, let crows sleep as long as possible. Do they roost somewhere about here?" he asked his friend, very quietly.

"Just ahead in the pine wood," "Shall we go round and avoid it, then?" said the gray fox who was evidently a visitor.

"Not at all," said the other. "The pine needles make a soft carpet. A clever fox can pass over them and not make a sound. Not so much as a ripple."

"I know that," said the second fox with a decided wink. "You've done it yourself many times. I have no doubt," the home fox said politely. "And I suppose you have lots of crows in your part of the State."

"Not many," he replied. "I should certainly like to see how your crows roost."

"Come along then. Here they are! Hundreds of them," said the first fox, as they ran swiftly, and without a sound, into the pine wood.

"They won't be stirring just yet," he said. The two friends stood and gazed up into the trees. There the crows were, roosting in small companies of twos, or threes, or fours.

"Come along," Peter Fox said presently; "the dawn is coming up quickly. We'll be meeting all the animals, if we waste—" But, before he could finish his sentence, there was a great bang and a rush and the hare dashed past them into the open.

"There," said the first fox; "that's Sam." Even as he spoke there was another violent disturbance. This time it was a flutter of wings, and the crows were calling out to each other from one tree to the other. "What was that?" a crow was asking, and another was answering, "It's day coming. Then other voices: 'It's late, and 'Hurry up,' and so on, until every crow in the wood was cawing and rustling and starting off.

"It's no time for foxes to be abroad," the little gray fox said. "How bothersome the day animals are."

"We certainly are particularly reserved, silent animals," Peter Fox remarked proudly, as they ran on. When they came by the covert where the home fox lived, they paused, to make sure that no one was noticing them. The crows were all about now, and their cawing had made the other birds, and all the animals, believe that the sun was nearly up and the day begun. So every one was rising quite half an hour or more earlier than usual. This rather annoyed the two foxes.

"Those tiresome crows," the silver-gray fox whispered. "It was Sam's fault," the other replied.

Before either could speak again, they heard a voice from below saying: "Sam's fault or not Sam's fault, I'm glad to be awakened early." It was the rabbit, who had just emerged from his burrow and was standing by his front door, a cane under his arm, and watch in hand.

"Bless me," he said, looking at the watch. "It's only 4 o'clock. Good and early—good and early. Wonder why I woke. I'll be getting into the office

right away. Hi, Peter," he called, "did I hear your voice?"

Peter, however, was in no mood for conversation. It being bedtime for foxes, he smiled at his companion and raised a paw, to warn him to keep silent.

"Well!" said the genial rabbit, "I must have been wrong; but I certainly don't hear a word."

The home fox whispered: "It's Bunton Rabbit, the editor of the Cottontail Chronicle." The stranger fox leaned over the rock to have a look at him.

"A nice looking animal," he decided, as the rabbit turned out from the burrow and started on his way to the office. The two foxes lay still and watched him. He crossed the common and raced down toward the stream.

"The water animals are still asleep," the home fox said, "and Bunton must have the boat."

Sure enough, the rabbit came to a standstill beside the water, and just across stream from the beaver's dam. He roved up and down, calling to the beavers and especially to John, but no answer came. Every now and then he looked at his watch.

"Isn't the boat there?" the little gray fox asked.

"It's there," the other replied, "but a rabbit can't manage a boat."

"We must help him," the two foxes said together, and glided off as quickly as lightning down to the hill to his side.

"Hullo, lovely dawn," he greeted them. "Every beaver asleep," he added.

Peter Fox said nothing, but, leaning down over the water, he pulled on a chain and skillfully brought the ferryboat up to the bank.

"Jump in," he said kindly, "I'll row you across."

The rabbit was delighted, and all stepped into the boat. Peter Fox took the oars. He pulled out into the stream.

"What a pleasant dawn," the rabbit said, "and the sun coming up to start the pleasant day. How soundly beavers sleep," he added, addressing Peter.

"You can always wake them with water," Peter replied.

"Splashing and so on?" the rabbit asked.

"That's the only noise they ever notice," the fox said. "Watch now," and, with those words, he plunged the oars deep into the water, bringing them out with a quiver that dashed the water about in every direction. Even as he did, the island became crowded with beavers. One after another, they peered out from their sleeping places.

"There's John," the rabbit said, "John," raising his voice, "there was no beaver to attend the ferry."

"Not due yet," John replied, as he looked at the sky to see the time. Then he asked: "And why is a rabbit out so early?"

"Waked up, don't know why," the rabbit answered simply, while the fox brought the boat to the island for a word of greeting. It was, of course, late for the foxes to be out, but early for the rabbit. The beaver, accustomed to each thing happening exactly right by the time of the rising sun, and such like, was anxious to learn the especial reason for the irregularity. The fox explained.

"Sam," he said, "rushed out of the wood and waked the crows, and the crows, as usual, roused every animal in the neighborhood."

The beaver threw up his paws with a gesture of amusement. "Except us," he said quietly. "Beavers understand sounds, the dawn on the water—" he began mysteriously, but ceased abruptly; "we don't judge our rising by the cawing of the crows."

"Nor we, as far as that goes," the foxes said with pride. "We are silent animals, sweeping across country without a sound. For going home, we take our time from the dawn."

The rabbit said nothing, but he looked up, and was just in time to catch a smile on the face of the beaver,

a smile that the foxes returned. He drew a notebook from his pocket and wrote. They watched him in dismay. "Don't put my words in the newspaper," the beaver said hurriedly. "Nor ours," the foxes said.

"Bad taste," both said together. "Merely an interesting story," the editor of the Cottontail Chronicle replied, smiling. "Disturbance in the country. Crows roused by hare. Rabbit out early, roused by crows. Foxes kept out late. Beavers roused by rabbit. Surely there's no objection to that?" he said blandly. "By the way," he asked suddenly, "who roused the hare?"

While thinking out this question, they forgot their foolish pride in each acting only on the coming of the dawn. No one could account for the rousing of the hare. They turned the matter over in their minds.

"You see," the rabbit said, thoughtfully, after a pause, "something unaccounted roused us all. It didn't begin with the hare—"

"Nor with the crows," the foxes said together.

"Nor with the oars," the beaver added.

"Nor," the rabbit said, slowly and with dignity, "nor with the coming of the dawn."

The foxes and the beaver glanced at one another uneasily. They saw the rabbit's point, and were silent. "The rabbit is right," John Beaver said at last. "It's only when nothing happens that the dawn counts."

Then Peter Fox said generously, "Yes, Bunton is surely right," and the little gray fox agreed.

## What the Egyptian Room Told

Charles and Hugh were playing the part of guide to their aunt, a visitor from another city, and that afternoon they were making a tour of the Art Museum. All had gone well, until she had come across a collection of old tapestries, woven several centuries before by the famous house of Gobelin. Aunt Louise had been making a study of tapestries, and, therefore, these splendid specimens interested her so greatly that she was loath to leave them; but the boys, though they tried to be interested, were equally loath to remain.

"I tell you what," said Charles, "suppose you stay here, Aunt Louise, and Hugh and I will go on to the Egyptian room; it's right on this same floor. You'll find us there when you're ready."

"Very well," answered their aunt, "that will do nicely. I am sure you will find much to interest you, and I will not be very long."

The boys, however, had both been to the museum on several previous occasions, so the tour of the Egyptian room was soon made.

"I can't see," said Hugh, as they completed the circuit and arrived at their starting point, "what anyone sees in all this junk—pieces of old columns, funny old statues and things. I wouldn't give a dime for the lot."

"Neither would I," answered Charles. "I wonder what they kept digging them up for. The Egyptians weren't so much, anyway; we can do a lot better than they ever did."

"I am not so sure of that," remarked a genial voice at their elbow. "I think they are a marvelous people myself."

The boys turned hastily, rather confused at being overheard, and confronted a kindly looking gentleman who, at first, they thought must be one of the attendants, but whom later they found to be the curator of the museum.

"Why not make a little tour of the room with me?" he continued. "You see, I am here all day and these statues and things have told me a lot about themselves. You were saying, as I approached, that you wondered why they kept digging these things up. I think I can answer that. It is

in order to learn more about these interesting people who have contributed so much toward the civilization which we are now enjoying, and one of the ways of learning about them is to study the records they have left. Fortunately, the Egyptians left many of their records in stone and, when we secure them—numbers of them having been hidden beneath the desert sands for centuries—we are able not only to find out all about them, but to learn how large is our debt of gratitude to them. Many of our arts either originated wholly with the Egyptians, or else were brought by them to an advanced stage. While civilization was developing in the valley of the Nile, it was also developing in the Tigris-Euphrates valley, but the Babylonians built their massive structures of clay, which long since have crumbled, while the Egyptians left their record in stone. So that is how we come to know so much about them, though the clay tablets which have been dug up have told us much of the thought and spirit of the Babylonians."

"Let us see, now," he said, moving toward a case filled with pottery. "This ware was made and used by the early Egyptians, probably 4000 B. C., in what we call the Predynastic period. Tell me, what you think about the animals on this jar."

Hugh and Charles came closer to the case and gazed intently at the jar. "I don't know," said Hugh; "of course, the drawings are queer, but it seems to me one animal looks like an elephant."

"And another," added Charles eagerly, "must be a hippopotamus."

"Right, both of you," replied the curator, "and the little lines that you see represent water."

"Then there's a boat in the water," cried Charles, "and isn't that animal meant for a crocodile?"

"And look at that one with the long neck, over by that funny tree," chimed in Hugh. "Do you suppose that's a giraffe?"

"Undoubtedly," the curator responded. "And so, you see, from this one jar we learn not only that the Egyptians of that age were skilled in making pottery, but that they knew the use of colors, for these representations are painted on, which shows us that they understood the art of glazing as well. It, moreover, gives us some knowledge of the animals which at that time inhabited the valley, for in the jungles of the Nile, in those days, animal life was very plentiful. So this jar informs us that all the animals here crudely depicted, were known to them."

"There's the boat, too," said Charles; "they knew how to make them, and this one's got a rudder."

"Say, it is interesting, isn't it?" cried Hugh, before the curator could reply. "They drew pictures of everything, didn't they?"

"That was their way of writing," the curator responded. "Here is a most interesting panel that I want you to see. Shepherds are driving a flock of sheep across a field, probably to trample in the freshly sown seed, as we have learned from other pictures was their custom. One shepherd is leading and the two behind are driving the flock, and over the sheep in the upper part of the panel you see a lot of hieroglyphics. Can you imagine what they say?"

"It must be something about fish and water," said Hugh, "for there are lots of fish and the water lines; but I don't know the rest of it."

"Part of the way must be across marshy stretches, for the leading shepherd sings to his flock: 'The shepherd is in the water among the fish; he talks with the fish, he passed the time of day with the west-fish.'"

"How did people ever learn to read these things?" asked Hugh. "How did they know that lines meant water, and all the rest?"

"I know," answered Charles quickly; "they found the Rosetta stone; our teacher told us about it. But you tell

it, please," he added, turning to the curator; "I've forgotten a good bit about it."

"In 1799," the curator commenced, "when Napoleon was making his campaign in Egypt, a slab of black stone, four feet in height, was dug out of the soil of the Delta, near a town called Rosetta, situated at one of the mouths of the Nile. Upon this stone was inscribed, in three kinds of characters, a royal decree. One of these was in hieroglyphics—the most ancient Egyptian writing—another was a later form of Egyptian writing, and the third was in Greek. With the Greek as a key, the French linguist, Champollion, set to work to decipher the hieroglyphics, and this he accomplished in 1821."

"That certainly must have been some task," said the boys.

"It was," replied the curator, "and we owe Champollion great praise for his work; for without it a knowledge of Egyptian history, such as we now have, would be impossible. As you probably know, the Rosetta stone, as it is called, now forms one of the most valued treasures of the British Museum."

"But you said the Egyptians had another kind of writing," said Hugh.

"Yes, it was the second of the kind of characters found on the Rosetta stone, and it took centuries to evolve it from the earlier hieroglyphics. As we here see, writing was at first merely pictures of things; they had no letters, so, if they wanted to spell man or tree, they drew a small picture of a man or a tree. For the word men, it would be necessary to draw a number of single men, and this you can see took a great deal of time and trouble. The attempt to draw these figures rapidly with ink upon papyrus, which, as you know, was a sort of paper made from the papyrus plant, gradually resulted in reducing each sign to a brief outline. Thus a part of a picture was made to stand for the whole picture. In this way, a hand came to mean a whole man, and a perpendicular line a tree, and so on. After a while, these signs came to mean something more; the hand represented strength as well, the line, height, and, finally, some of these signs came to mean sounds or syllables and several of these were joined in one word. Then came crude letters. This method really developed into a graceful and quite rapid system of writing, but it was as unlike hieroglyphics as our writing is to print. This was the system used by the educated people, and it made the distinction between the illiterate and the learned."

"An ability to use this method of writing placed a boy in a position to become a scribe, a steward of a large estate, or permitted him to enter what was greatly coveted in those days, an official career. The schoolboy of that time had much the same tasks as the boy of today. It is true his copy-book was a roll, such as you see yonder, but on to this he had to copy his compositions, which were corrected on the margins by his master."

"It would be interesting to know what they wrote," said Charles.

"We do know," the curator replied, "for many of these rolls have been excavated. A series of model letters, studied by the schoolboys of the Twentieth Century B. C., was found, and fragments of at least seven rolls have been discovered, on which were copied the instruction left by Amenemhet I for his son, showing that this last was widely used."

"This new system was really the beginning of alphabetic writing, but the signs used by the Egyptians were very indefinite and largely pictorial. For example, the sound of 'a' was represented by the picture of an eagle or by a feather; but the Phoenicians, when they learned how to write from the Egyptians, gave up the symbols and formed an alphabet from the letters. They made many of the letters more simple in shape and changed their name. This alphabet was adopted by many peoples, especially the Greeks, who added a few more letters to it, to stand for some of the consonants of the language which the Phoenicians did not have in theirs. The Greeks gave it to the Romans, by whom it was given to modern nations."

"I hadn't any idea we owed them so much," said Charles. "And I guess we'll have to take back what we said about all this being junk. I'm glad, now, you did come by when we said it," he continued, turning to the curator; "you must have thought us regular sillies."

The curator laughed. "Not a bit of it; I believed the same thing myself, when I was your age. What I've told you this afternoon is but a small part of what we have learned from the Egyptians. However, I see someone is waiting for you now; but if you care to, I shall be glad to show you many more interesting things any time you wish to come."

"And that will be soon," said Hugh, as he turned to join Aunt Louise, after thanking the curator. "For I already have several things I want to ask you about, and one in particular is that roll over there. The card says it's a story."

"And a most interesting one. It is a story of adventure and really is the prototype of one of our most famous stories. It tells



## THE HOME FORUM

## Book Rarities

The Pines, Putney Hill, S. W.  
May 2nd, 1888.

Dear Mr. Wise:  
Can you come to luncheon next Monday at half-past one? If another day would suit you better, any one except Sunday would suit me equally well.

The Boccaccio Folio is not the rarest rarity I can show you. That is an English black-letter book (a family heirloom in its way) which I fear must be unique. I would gladly forgo the value of an unique possession to know that there was a perfect copy anywhere. I think there must have been a copy in the nursery of Mr. John Shakespeare's house, and that his little boy must have been in very early days much impressed by the drawings which represent, and the verses which describe the ten—not seven—ages of man. Alas, both are imperfect! Many generations of small fingers have torn and worn away both ends of the leaf; but what remains is priceless. I am afraid it may, or must, be unique, for I have asked both Bodleian and British Museum authorities, if I rightly remember, and no one has even seen another copy.

About modern rarities—unless the rare impression contains something unobtainable—I am so indifferent that it would be a sin for me to deprive you of your Cleopatra. Seven guineas! Heaven and Earth! It would have been dear at as many shillings and not cheap at as many pence. Wordsworth and Shelley, and Landor, of course, are the only moderns whose first editions I care for, and I have got all I care for of Shelley's. Dr. Grosart lent me for a day the black tulip of that sort of book—the very first edition of "The Idylls of the King," containing the never republished "Convict." I do break the tenth commandment into shivers when I think of that book! I have got the 1800 edition of it, but that curious imitation of Cowper, a bit of regular Eighteenth-Century conventionalism to sentiment and meter and expression, was even then canceled.

When you come—as I trust you will on Monday—remind me to show you the first book (in boards) and the first pamphlet (in sheets) printed or published by Landor in 1795; and the little volume of his Latin lyrics printed at Oxford, of which the existence has been disbelieved—nay, denied, I think—even by his biographers. I have picked up two copies, and one of them I gave to the Master of Balliol. But I have not the first and inaccurate edition of Gellibrich (1799)—only the revised one of 1800, with the misprints corrected. It is curious—in 1888—to think that in 1864 I sat and talked with the author!

Yours very sincerely,  
A. C. SWINBURNE.

From a letter to Thomas J. Wise, printed in "The Letters of Algernon Charles Swinburne."

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## Purity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NOTHING can be more obvious to the student of the Bible than the demand which is made throughout its pages for purity. It is one of the greatest of the themes of prophet and apostle. The world is recognized by its spiritual teachers to be deeply submerged in the impurity of materialism; and the call is made to it to awaken out of the illusion through the purification of its thoughts and desires. Innumerable examples could be given of this from the pages of both the Old and New Testaments. It is the Psalmist, for example, who says: "Blessed are the undefiled in the way, who walk in the law of the Lord." And then there are the words of Christ Jesus: "Blessed are the pure in heart: for they shall see God."

Now what is purity? What is this wonderful spiritual quality which, it is declared, brings blessedness to the heart entertaining it, and which enables all who possess it to "see" God? It is exactly what Christian Science declares it to be, the effect of spiritual understanding, of the understanding which knows the allness of Spirit and the unreality of matter. Writing on page 272 of the Christian Science textbook, Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy contrasts purity with impurity. She says: "It is the spiritualization of thought and Christianization of daily life, in contrast with the results of the earthly force of material existence; it is chastity and purity, in contrast with the downward tendencies and earthward gravitation of sensualism and impurity, which really attest the divine origin and operation of Christian Science." Christian Science is engaged in exposing "the ghastly farce of material existence," by constantly insisting on the omnipresence and omnipotence of divine Principle; and as the truths which it teaches are understood the standard of moral living is of necessity raised, chastity and purity displacing the tendencies to sensualism. As a direct consequence the individual so purified, in the exact ratio in which he has risen above material sense, is able to heal the sick and destroy the belief of sin and its effects on human beings.

Christian Science differs from all other religious systems in that it proclaims the spiritual fact that man is, not will be, perfect. Christian Science always reasons from perfect Principle. It says that God is infinite divine Principle, the one cause, the one perfect Intelligence or Mind. Since God is perfect Mind, His creation must be like Him, must be spiritual and perfect; also. There can be no getting away from this conclusion. What, then, of man? What of the real man, the creation of God? Man must be now, as he has always been, the perfect creation of God. Man is perfect now, pure now, because he is the expressed image and likeness of God, as the Scriptures declare him to be. Care has to be taken, however, not to confound the real man, God's perfect spiritual idea, with the false material sense of man. It is mortal man, so-called, it is the erroneous material concept of man which suffers, sins or is impure. Mortal man is the supposititious antithesis of the real spiritual man. And the world, through Christian Science, is beginning to understand the great gulf fixed between these opposing concepts, the impassable gulf between the spiritual understanding of man as God's image and likeness and the counterfeit sense of man that the material senses present.

It must be apparent, in the light of the knowledge of man as he really is, that the question of salvation becomes a vastly different one from the generally accepted notions concerning it. Christian Science shows that when a man is working out his salvation he is becoming better acquainted with man's real spiritual selfhood, and that it is this knowledge which destroys the false beliefs about man which he has been entertaining. He is learning to demonstrate the spiritual truth of the perfection of God and man, and this demonstration of perfect being is bound to manifest itself in a greater measure of purity. It is quite impossible to dissociate purity from spiritual understanding. To see God is spiritually to discern Truth; and spiritually to discern Truth is to be conscious of reality, or to be pure. "Christian Science demonstrates that none but the pure in heart can see God, as the gospel teaches. In proportion to his purity is man perfect; and perfection is the order of celestial being which demonstrates Life in Christ, Life's spiritual ideal." (Science and Health, p. 337.)

In considering the question of purity the nature of God and of the real man should never be lost sight of. God is divine Principle, or divine Love; and God is thus to be looked upon as the Supreme Being who cares for His creation with infinite tenderness. Every ill that comes to mankind results from the belief in evil and in the power of evil, while mankind's salvation depends on understanding man's relation to God. The creation of God or divine Mind is spiritual and pure and thus man reflects purity and immortality. In the midst of trials and temptations of any kind, therefore, a man has only to turn to the contemplation of reality to the truth of divine Principle and Principle's spiritual creation. In doing so he is knowing the truth that can set him free, that can heal him of disease or sin; in other words, through the purifying effects of the truth, he rises above the beliefs of the carnal or mortal mind. Perceiving the salutary effect of trying his strength against these false beliefs and winning out in trials and temptations, Mrs. Eddy could write (Science and Health, p. 22):

"Love is not hasty to deliver us from temptation, for Love means that we shall be tried and purified."

Sometimes one wonders how it is that greater efforts are not made by the human race toward purity. And then one reflects that the human mind is engrossed in the pursuit of material pleasure, which is another way of saying that it aims at the gratification of material sense. Thus it is acting from an entirely wrong basis, from the belief that matter is real. As has already been said, there must be a great turning to Principle to obtain true ideas about Principle and Principle's creation. As this is done, there will surely follow the purification of which the world stands so much in need. Paul saw the possibilities before mankind when he wrote to the Philippians: "Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things." And the world needs to recognize these possibilities now.

## The Vastness of America

Speaking of "the intense faith which Americans have in the soundness of their institutions," Lord Bryce says in "The American Commonwealth":

"Foreign critics have said that they think themselves the special objects of the care of Divine Providence. If this be so, it is divine neither for surprise nor for sarcasm. They are a religious people. They are trying, and that on the largest scale, the most remarkable experiment in government the world has yet witnessed. They have more than once been surrounded by perils which affrighted the stoutest hearts, and they have escaped from these perils into peace and prosperity. There is among pious persons a deep conviction—one may often hear it expressed on platforms and from pulpits with evident sincerity—that God has specially chosen the nation to work out a higher type of civilization than any other state has yet attained, and that this great work will surely be brought to a happy issue by the protecting hand that has so long guided it. And, even when the feeling does not take a theological expression, the belief in what is called the 'mission of the republic' for all humanity is scarcely less ardent. But the foundation of the republic is confidence in the multitude, in its honesty and good sense, in the certainty of its arriving at right conclusions. Pessimism is the luxury of a handful; optimism is the private delight, as well as public profession, of nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand, for nowhere does the individual associate himself more constantly and directly with the greatness of his country."

"It is hard adequately to convey the impression which the vastness of the country and the swift growth of its population make upon the European traveler. I well remember how it once came on me after climbing a high mountain in an eastern State. All around was thick forest; but the setting sun lit up peaks sixty or seventy miles away, and flashed here and there on the windings of some river past a town so far off as to seem only a spot of white."

"I opened my map, a large map, which I had spread upon the rocks to examine, and tried to make out, as one would have done in Scotland or Switzerland, the points in the view. The map, however, was useless, because the whole area of the landscape beneath me covered only two or three square inches upon it. From such a height in Scotland the eye would have ranged from sea to sea. But here, when one tried to reckon how many more equally wide stretches of landscape lay between this peak and the Mississippi, which is itself only a third of the way across the continent, the calculation seemed endless and was soon abandoned."

"Many an Englishman comes by middle life to know nearly all England like a glove. He has traveled on all the great railroads; there is hardly a large town in which he has not acquaintances, hardly a county whose scenery is not familiar to him. But no American can be familiar with more than a small part of his country, for his country is a continent. And all Americans live their life through under the sense of this prodigious and daily growing multitude around them, which seems vaster the more they travel, and the more they realize its uniformity."

## The Cathedral at Bald Rock

She'll after she'll the mountain rose;  
And, as we climbed, they seemed the star.  
That scales a minister's wall to seek  
Some high-bid cell of prayer.

But every stair was carpeted  
With mosses soft of gray and green,  
And gold and crimson arabesques  
Trailed in and out between.

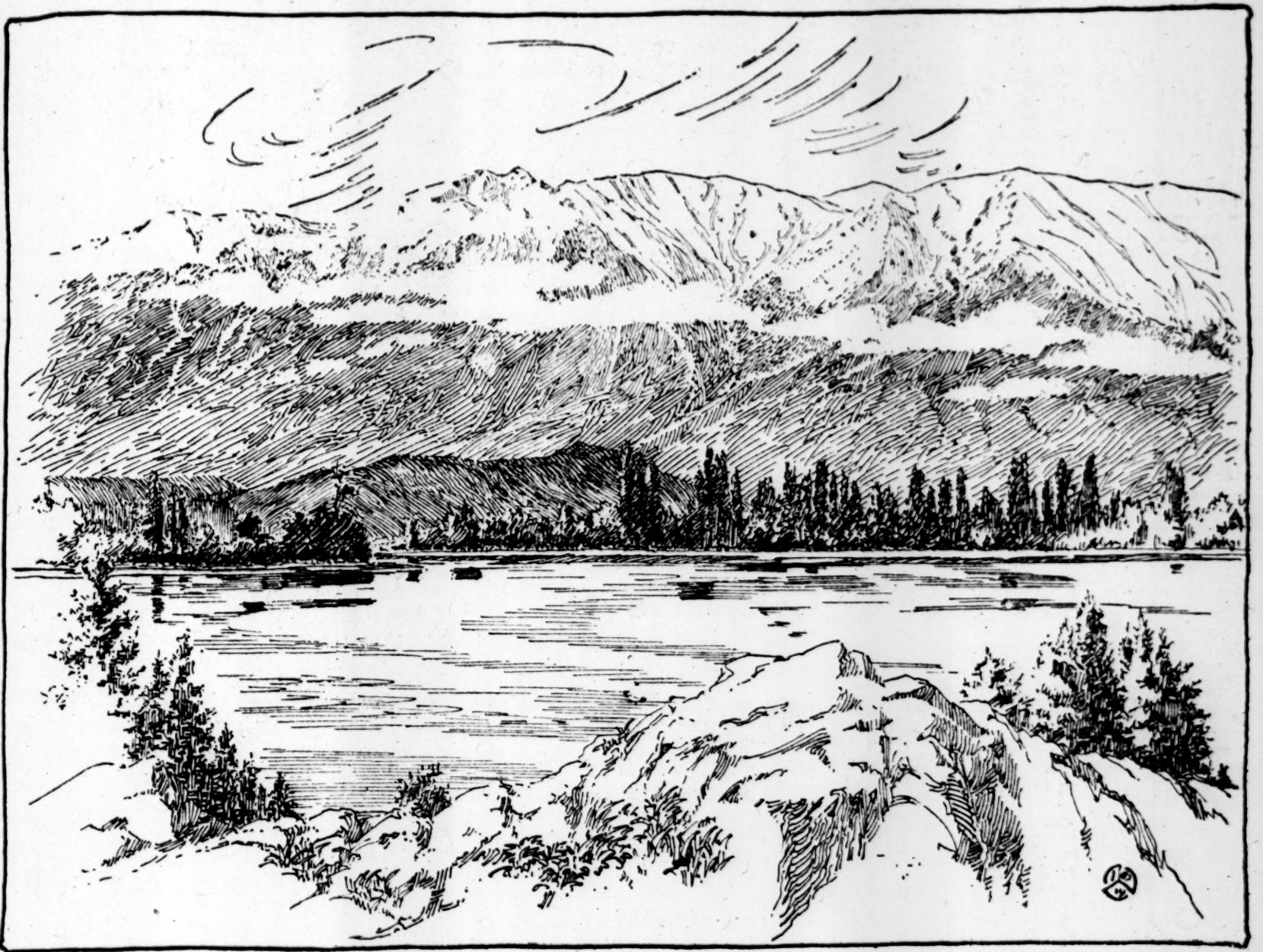
Up, up, o'er ferny pavements still,  
O'er dim mosaics of the wood,  
O'er rocky terraces, we trod,  
Till on the height we stood.

About the ancient mountain-walls  
The silent wildernesses clung;  
In solemn frescoes, moving slow,  
The clouds their shadows flung.

Along the valley-depths below  
The shimmer of a forest floor,  
A leafy brightness, like the sea,  
Wide twinkling o'er and o'er.

Niched in the mighty minster, we  
Beneath the dome of radiant blue:  
Cathedral-hush on every side,  
And worship breathing through.

—William C. Gannett.



In the Cashmere Valley

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## A Vale of Purple Glens

A vale of purple glens and snow-clad streams,  
Wide meadows lush with verdure,  
flower and fruit.  
The broad-leaved maple towering in his pride,  
The temple's noble ruin on the height,  
The poplar lines that mark the home-  
stead there.  
Calm lakes that bear the lotus on their breast,  
A hundred miles of snow-topped mountain peaks  
On either side uprear their heads to heaven,  
And, flecked with light and shade and foam,  
Broad-bosomed Jhelam winds his stately way.

## The Editor of "The Old Farmer's Almanack"

"Robert Bailey Thomas has been a familiar name to American ears for more than a century." George Lyman Kittredge begins his book, "The Old Farmer and His Almanack." "Doubtless in the minds of many New Englanders he is intimately associated with Benjamin Franklin, whose portrait in miniature has for many years appeared, along with that of Mr. Thomas, in the ornamental border on the cover of the Old Farmer's Almanack. This association, though rather sentimental and historical for it does not appear that the two were acquainted in this life—has reason and justice on its side. For both were typical New Englanders; both achieved success from humble beginnings; both were printers and publishers, and each was the putter-forth of an almanack which has its place in the intellectual history of our nation. Nor is this all. Different as they were in many respects—in character, endowments, and career—Dr. Franklin and Mr. Thomas resembled each other in the profession and practice of a certain homely philosophy of life which is not the least marked of their characteristics. Franklin, to be sure, was a genius, and Thomas was simply a man of talent who knew how to make the most of the gifts he had. But they were alike in their remarkable endowment of common sense and in their ability to recognize and grasp an opportunity. Finally, they were both genuinely American in the best sense of that much-abused and vaguely applied word. Franklin's biography is known to everybody. Thomas, however, is a somewhat shadowy figure in the minds of most of us."

"The education of Robert Bailey Thomas is an interesting example of the training of a studious New England boy. His grandfather, we should remember, was a Cambridge University man, and his father offered to give Robert a liberal education—that is, probably, to send him to Harvard College in the new Cambridge, founded by an Emmanuel College man. Robert declined for his father, as he tells us, were mechanical rather than literary, but he seems to have grasped every other means of improving his mind. He read his father's books assiduously and he says there were a good many of them. He went to school in the winter and received much instruction from his father, for whose learning he evinces considerable respect, and who 'wished to make him a scholar.' Superior penmanship was then regarded as a very valuable accomplishment, and writing schools were much resorted to. Dr. T. Allen had the reputation of 'writing the most beautiful copy hand of any person in the country' (that is, in that region), and William Thomas sent his

son to Spencer in the winter of 1783-84 to have the benefit of his instruction. . . . It is curious to note that until he was twenty years old Robert Thomas had made no progress in mathematics. In the winter of 1785-86, he records, 'I was agreeably and closely occupied in the study of arithmetic, under my father's inspection, who was well versed in this science, but had never before allowed me to pay it any attention, saying, he could learn me figures at any time.'

"The introduction to arithmetic, late as it was, seems to have had a determining effect on the career of Robert Thomas. . . . His father's library contained a good many scientific books, among them Ferguson's Astronomy, which the young man read with great satisfaction, and from which, he says, 'he first imbibed the idea of calculating an almanack.' This plan he never relinquished. It became, to use his own words, 'his hobby.' He made many astronomical computations, but found himself unable to carry them far enough for the purpose without further instruction."

"The mechanical turn of mind, which, as already mentioned, had manifested itself in early life, found employment in bookbinding—a business which had long attracted him. He bound up manuscripts and account books and repaired old books for the neighbors. From this to bookkeeping was but a step. In 1790 he employed N. Coverly, the Boston printer, to print for him a thousand copies of Perry's Spelling Book. These, and other school-books, he bound up himself, and 'commenced book-seller.' In April, 1792, he formed a partnership with his younger brother Aaron, and they carried on the binding business, at first in a room in their father's house, afterward in a bindery built for the purpose near by. The firm seems to have had no lack of work, some of which came from publishers in Boston."

"The fact that he was now an established dealer in books, and had turned his back on the profession of teaching gave Thomas renewed hopes of publishing an almanack of his own. Accordingly, in June or July, 1792, he went to Boston and entered the mathematical school kept by Osgood Carlton 'in an unfinished building in Merchant's Row.' Here he worked until the latter part of August, and made all the calculations for the first number of the Farmer's Almanack, that for 1793."

"Mr. Thomas addressed a prosperous, intelligent, and aspiring community. He got the ear of his audience at the outset and has never lost their attention. The one hundred and thirteen successive issues of his almanack cover almost exactly the same period as the history of the United States under the Constitution. The changes and development of more than a century may be followed, step by step, in its pages."

## Köln

"Arriving at Köln by rail, you are dramatically plunged into the middle of things, for the Dom or cathedral overshadows the exit from the station. It is the fashion to think poorly of Köln Cathedral because it is mainly modern and not, so to speak, racy of the soil, but its effect as a whole is impressive. Even at close quarters you are not distracted by any detail, and the proportions are so good that the effect now is exactly opposite to that described by Goethe, who saw it in 1774." Charles Marriott says in "The Romance of the Rhine." "The ruins of the cathedral (for an unfinished work is like one destroyed) called up the emotions to which I had been accustomed at Strassburg. Artistic considerations were out of the question;

too much and too little was given me; and there was no one who could help me out of the labyrinth of what was performed and what was proposed, of the fact and the plan of what was built and what was only designed, as our industrious friends nowadays are ready to do. In company with others I did indeed admire its wonderful chapels and columns, but when alone I always lost myself in this world-odyssey, thus checked in its creation while far from complete. Here, too, was a great idea never realized! It would seem, indeed, as if the architect were there only to convince us that by many men, in a series of years, nothing can be accomplished, and that in art and in deeds only that is achieved which, like Minerva, springs full-grown and armed from the head of its inventor."

"In spite of its broken history, it is the effect of having sprung full-grown and armed from the head of its inventor that makes the completed Köln Cathedral remarkable. Its 'wonderful chapels and columns' are precisely what you forget to admire in the impression of unity. It might have been built in a night instead of during seven centuries, and for all its great bulk it looks as if you might take it up on the palm of your hand—as donors and founders are represented doing with cathedrals in old pictures. If on examination you do not find in Köln any detail of superlative beauty, there is nothing irrelevant; all the detail is close-knit and subordinated to the general scheme. And for all its monumental completeness and foreign character, the cathedral is well related to the city, even on its present scale. To get the best view of both it is necessary to cross the Dombrücke—happily set in line with the main axis of the building—to the suburb of Deutz and follow the Rhine bank southward as far as the Bridge of Boats."

"All the older part of Köln lies between the two bridges and presents to the river a picturesque facade of high-pitched leaning houses, with the top windows unglazed, and a projecting corbel with a grotesque figure at the apex of the gable. Above the houses are the towers of several churches, and then you understand that Köln Cathedral is a very big building. I don't know how much narrower the Rhine is at Köln than at Düsseldorf, but it is here that for the first time you take in both banks at once and think of the Rhine as length rather than breadth."

"My last and most vivid impression of Köln is a night-piece from the deck of the steamer beside the Netherlands-Rhine quay. Just above the great bridge, the shadowy pyramid of the cathedral blotting out the stars and the pale gabled fronts of the houses below. The great bridge, where men were at work, was a thing woven out of rosy mist, and blue bars of shade upon which jewels came and went as the signals changed or a train rolled slowly over to Deutz. Below, the river coiled in snakes of gold and ebony. As if to sum up this broad and deep impression of river, bridge, and cathedral in a single word, a tall, bearded man with a rucksack, the eternal Stranger of romance, came aboard and said, 'Abend!' in a voice like the tolling of a bell."

## On Borrowing

Some unknown one has said,  
He doubles  
His troubles  
Who borrows  
Tomorrow's.

And I venture to add,  
That he offsets  
Tomorrow's debts  
Who pays  
Today's.

—From the Persian, by W. R. Alger.

## Open to the Light

The heart of a true Christian appears like such a little white flower as we see in the spring of the year; low and humble on the ground; opening its bosom to receive the pleasant beams of the sun's glory; rejoicing as it were, in a calm rapture; diffusing around a sweet fragrance; standing peacefully and lovingly in the midst of other flowers round about; all in like manner opening their bosoms to drink in the light of the sun.—Jonathan Edwards.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1919

## EDITORIALS

### The Plea of the Philippines

ONCE again a plea for Philippine independence is being presented in the United States. Not that there is anything unusual in the fact. Similar movements have developed and waned at rather frequent intervals during the past two decades. In fact, the native desire for independence was one of the difficulties that the United States inherited when it took over the islands from Spain. And now that they are, so to speak, about coming of age or attaining their majority under the tutelage of the United States, perhaps it is not surprising that certain of their friends should seek to have the present recognized as a proper time for allowing them to start out as their own masters. The plea of the moment, however, merits particular attention because it has the indorsement of the Hon. Francis Burton Harrison, Governor-General of the islands, and is more or less in accord with the declared intentions of the Wilson Administration as made evident in the Democratic Party platform of 1916, the act establishing the present form of insular government in 1916, and the announcements of President Wilson himself. Still, the question raised by this plea is not whether the islands shall eventually have their freedom; that has already been conceded by these government declarations. The question of the moment is, whether complete independence shall be granted now.

Under the terms of the preamble to the act of Congress establishing the present government in the Philippines, this question is virtually the question as to whether "a stable government" has been established in the islands, with the people "prepared fully to assume the responsibilities and enjoy all the privileges of complete independence." Only on the attainment of such conditions has the United States ever intended to withdraw its sovereignty. That it has been gradually taking itself out of the insular government, by devolving more and more of the duties and responsibilities therein upon the Filipinos themselves, is almost the most obvious thing in the record of United States occupation. To this extent the United States has already given a pledge of its good faith, and a guarantee that at the worst the fulfillment of its declared intentions is only a matter of reasonable time. Moreover, there is no evidence that such delay as there is has been traceable in any measure to a benefit or advantage for the United States. The hesitation is based simply and only on the doubt as to whether the granting of independence would be for the best interests of the Filipinos themselves.

Governor Harrison says he could hardly have much regard for the Filipinos if they did not wish to be free. Still, if this were to be accepted as a basis for withdrawing from the islands, the United States should have withdrawn in the days of Aguinaldo. Perhaps it would be more to the point to consider that, with all the schooling of the Filipinos in free government, their course has been the shortest ever prescribed for a population such as theirs. As recently as 1902 their government was virtually appointed by the President of the United States. In 1907 the elective Assembly was established, forming the lower House for a Legislature of which the upper branch was provided by the Philippine Commission. Filipinos were, so to speak, interpolated into government activities under this form as generally and as rapidly as conditions warranted, first as secretaries and agents and later in something approaching executive capacity. But it was less than three years ago, in 1916, that Congress ventured to substitute for the Philippine Commission a Senate of twenty-four elected members, and, by increasing the lower House to ninety elected members, to place the entire government of the islands in the hands of whomever the Filipino electorate should choose, saving virtually only a veto power in the hands, first, of the Governor-General and, ultimately, of the President of the United States. That this arrangement has worked well, so far, is worth noting; but more than that can hardly be said, with justice, until the system has been for a longer period under observation. For a fair estimate of the possibilities of self-government in the Philippines needs to take into consideration not only the surprisingly good achievements of the Filipinos in handling their affairs under the tutelage of the United States, but also the peculiar conditions that will, for generations to come, be likely to offer problems for any government that can be provided. Even one of the older states in the United States would be likely to feel its responsibilities growing burdensome if it should suddenly be confronted with the task of efficiently governing a population of close to 9,000,000, with 1,000,000 or more of them uncivilized; a population density of seventy-four to the square mile as compared with thirty-one for continental United States; these people representing some twenty-five different tribes, communicating through a score of dialects, and scattered over a hundred islands, the largest about equal in extent to the State of New York, out of a group of islands comprising more than 2800.

And yet, these peculiar insular conditions, after all, are scarcely more of a stumblingblock than some of the conditions more intimately related to the business of carrying on the government. Take the matter of education, for instance. Certainly the whole structure of self-government in the islands would seem to stand or fall by the training given in the public schools. And the achievements in this field have been conspicuous. Yet, according to Governor-General Harrison's own statement, in his 1917 report, "it is still true that only one-half the children in the islands are in public schools." And "in spite of tremendous efforts to build schoolhouses and to open new schools, almost all of the schoolhouses are crowded." Moreover, there is significance in the statement that "the educational situation is made serious by reason of the fact that many American teachers are leaving the islands" and that "it becomes increasingly difficult year by year

to secure the teachers desired" from the United States. These admissions are not reassuring. It would seem that the process of developing native teachers would have to be carried rather farther toward perfection before the natives would be in position to handle even this phase of their problem without American assistance. One might find further cause for doubt in the Governor-General's statement that "in conformity with the generally low tax rate in the Philippines, it is safe to say that no country that maintains a system of free schools levies as low a tax rate for that purpose as that fixed here." If the present government of the islands, which, although not completely independent, is described by the Governor-General as practically autonomous in local affairs, is faced with a shortage of teachers and schoolhouses and yet is indisposed to tax its people sufficiently to meet the need, is it likely that a completely independent insular government would rise to the situation? And if it should not, would not the way be open to a decline in the educational process generally, with corresponding menace to the budding citizenship which must be the foundation of self-government?

Perhaps this educational situation is not enough, in itself, to stand in the way of complete independence for the islands. But the educational situation gives some inkling of the generally inconclusive condition of government and the management of affairs now obtaining in the islands. Not until the disarrangements occasioned by the world war have been corrected, not until the government plan established in 1916 has proved its efficacy, perhaps not until the vote at Filipino elections shows a larger total, would island conditions seem to justify the United States in leaving the Philippines wholly to themselves. The people of the islands can meanwhile suffer little real inconvenience in view of the large measure of self-government that they already exercise.

### Employer's View of One-Big-Unionism

IN HIS recent speech, at Melbourne, on the One Big Union question, before the Victorian Employers Association, Mr. Ernest E. Keep, the president of the association, brought out one point which, although self-evident enough, needs to be specially emphasized at the present time. The advocates of the One Big Union, Mr. Keep declared, hold that as the working class creates and operates the socially operated machinery of production, it should direct production and determine working conditions. And then he went on to oppose this claim altogether, and to insist on a position which is unassailable, namely, that the modern productive system, apart from the mere capital employed in the industries, is due to the interaction and cooperation of three agencies: the organizer, those who carry out the organization, and the laborer. Such a division is, of course, of the roughest and most inadequate description, but it is adequate to the purpose of showing that the manual worker is not the sole producer. As Mr. Keep well put it, "if apart from the working class themselves, there were no directing minds in industries the working class would be woefully short of work." This is being, apparently, abundantly proved, if proof were necessary, every day in Russia, where one-big-unionism, in its Russian form of bolshevism, is being put into practice, and the workers, so-called, have been forced to summon to their aid the bourgeois factory owner and manufacturer before the wheels of production could be set once more in motion.

The position is, of course, really so self-evident that Mr. Keep is unquestionably right in declaring that the thoughtful workingman would at once agree with him. Bolshevism, one-big-unionism, or any form of revolutionary socialism has never any success with the thoughtful workingman, as is made evident by the fact that the official leaders of Labor in practically every country are opposed to such teachings. Familiar, at least, with the actual facts of the case, they realize that the where-withal to pay wages does not flow from the capitalist's bank account in a steady stream, regulated alone by the capitalist's fiat, but that it depends, to a very large extent, on production, and bears a most sensitive relation to it.

The thoughtful workingman in Australia is not conspicuous by his absence, though, in view of the tremendous clamor made by one-big-unionism, he may appear to be conspicuous by his silence. Deeds, however, are more eloquent than words, and Mr. Keep is again right when he insists that the steady way in which the Australian workingman is placing his savings in the federal and state banks, where it is at the disposal of capitalists everywhere, or is himself becoming a capitalist and property owner by investing his savings in houses and lands, is a very strong proof that, no matter how much he may trifle with revolutionary methods, he will "re-sign from his society" the night before any policy in the nature of "sharing out" is put into effect.

### An Old Country in New Aspect

CONTACT with an ocean is so much a matter of course with American nations, north and south, that few of them seem to appreciate the effects of the deprivation in the two American nations that have no seacoast. The plight of Bolivia, which in having had an ocean frontage now has not only the lack but a strong sense of loss, is, perhaps, more generally apprehended than the situation of Paraguay, where the chief city is and always has been a thousand miles up-river from the sea. Both of these countries are now seeking to attract the attention of the world; but while Bolivia aims in particular to promote a wider understanding of her boundary question, Paraguay is rather in the attitude of wishing to become more generally known.

That Paraguay will in time have its wish might almost be taken for granted. For many North Americans there is a fascination about its unique situation, not to mention its history. North Americans are coming to realize that Paraguay is not exactly a new country. They are beginning to comprehend, on the one hand, that the Spaniards were settling in Asuncion almost a century before the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock; and, on the other hand, they are coming to appreciate the fact that the long period of revolutionary instability, that has at some time

or other characterized all divisions of Spanish-America, ended so far as Paraguay was concerned full forty years ago. With the spread of more accurate information about this inland republic, the Americans who are now reading and informing themselves about it are likely to develop greater curiosity to see the country for themselves. And when, at length, tourists become really numerous on that great stretch of river that has always been the main highway from the Atlantic to the city of Asuncion, Paraguay is not likely to be lacking in either prosperity or friends.

For the journey up from the sea is now, as it was to the first Spaniards who undertook it so long ago, a marvelous progress from the broad waters and flat shores of the lower river to the warmer and milder region of rugged banks, floating water plants of great beauty, the vivid scarlet of the ceibo-tree, and orchids, if not monkeys and alligators. Vistas of grazing country and treeless pastures dissolve into rolling fields and thick clumps of trees, these, in turn, showing increasing density of verdure with more and more space taken up by that pioneer of the tropics, the palm. The river traffic is carried on practically altogether by Paraguayan, Brazilian, Argentine, and Uruguayan craft, and for many years it has not been customary for ocean-going vessels to proceed beyond the Argentine town of Colastiné. Yet Asuncion has always, by force of circumstances, enjoyed a lively river business, and the river is still the great thoroughfare in spite of the more direct railroad connection with Buenos Aires.

It is not always remembered, even by those who are familiar with oranges, that orange-growing is one of the oldest occupations of the people of Paraguay. Oranges have been grown in Paraguay since the early days of the Jesuits there; they were remarkable for both quality and quantity in the days when the country was held close in the sway of its dictators; and in respect to the growth of this fruit, Paraguay is today second to no other country in the world. The exports indicate only faintly the extent to which oranges figure among Paraguayan products. One may imagine that fruit-raising in the country has attracted northern attention much less than have the cattle-raising possibilities. These have by no means been overlooked by the beef-supply interests, and they share with timber and special woods a dominating position in Paraguayan trade statistics.

Today, as in the earliest times, Paraguay is a natural invitation to the immigrant, and it is no reflection upon the country to mention that from the beginning of its history it has been the scene of numerous communistic experiments. Apparently that same isolation that incited the Spanish representatives of both church and state to unusual evidences of independence, has tolled thither that peculiar class of reformers which thinks of a new beginning in a strange land as the prime requisite for satisfactory living conditions. Yet the early communities under the religious orders, like those of the famous inrush in later years from Australia, disappeared without trace. Perhaps it is a tribute to the mild comfort of the Paraguayan atmosphere that the very communists who, in their former habitat had been conspicuous for their industry, found it easy in Paraguay to do little and enjoy much.

### Bud Time and City Parks

IT WAS a Negro mammy in one of Mark Twain's sketches whose standing recipe for winning some measure of enjoyment from a difficult and trying situation was embodied in the oft-repeated counsel, "Tink ob yo marcies, chillun; tink ob yo marcies!" No doubt her optimistic advice might be of some benefit to all sorts of people, at least so long as humanity is prone to think not so much of its "mercies" as of its ills and misfortunes. But at a time of year when the season is teetering between the rigors of winter and the balmy airs of springtime, there are, in every great city, native sons and daughters of the open country to whom the Negro mammy's adjuration might come with special point. To such people, in fact to all who love the woods and hills and feel themselves, as Keats would have it, "in city pent," it might not be amiss to mention the ordinary city parks as "mercies" on which they might well take occasion to "think."

Of course, motorists know and like the parks; but their enjoyment is usually akin to the satisfaction of finding a smooth piece of roadway or an unsuspected "short cut" from one section of the city to another. Idlers know the parks; but chiefly as a place where seats are free whereon they may sit in the sun and enjoy the banter of other idlers. Children know the parks, at least better than their elders. But countless thousands of city folk seem to take their parks for granted. For all that these know or care, the most beautiful of small parks, at least, might be so much pavement or brick walk. That parks have any distinctive effect, or may make city dwelling less irksome, seems hardly to enter their heads at all. They have heard the parks described as the "city's breathing places," no doubt; they know the parks are there, and perhaps in a way they are glad of it. But an individual of such a sort never thinks of the parks as existing for him. He never thinks of them as something in which he has any personal interest. He may help to pay for them, but he does not enjoy them.

Let such a person rouse himself to take notice of the park that lies nearest his own dwelling, however, and he must be dull indeed if he can attend upon its daily metamorphosis of warmth and color without feeling an answering warmth, a touch of new color, be it never so faint, within his own consciousness. If he will but focus his attention to the little things, he need be no expert naturalist in order to find a measure of joy and refreshment in the story of unfoldment that is going on all about him. Where he has been aware only of trees or shrubs or a bit of lawn, as a mass, each tree will take on for him an individuality all its own, each shrub will disclose peculiarities of form or leaf or blossom, each grass plot will discover to him a special characteristic, if even no more than an unusual tinge of green or a sturdy persistence in growth under difficulties. Once aroused to these beauties, such a person is like to find himself mildly eager to return to the little park, again and again, at lessening intervals. For he learns that bud time comes with the same glad flagrancy in city parks as amid those hills and

woods of his earlier memory. He can not catch the story of even an ordinary park maple or the familiar clump of forsythia with a single visit. He must go again, and again; he learns to take a personal satisfaction in seeing how far that which was only a brown bud a week ago, and which showed a tiny bit of green yesterday, has today taken on the outlines of the leaf that is to be, come summer. He enjoys his discovery that the clump of hollyhock that was only a tangle of brambles the other day, is now peppered with green dots quaintly slashed with pink. He must return often for a close scrutiny to satisfy his growing curiosity for all that these silent but expressive friends have to tell him.

Such mild friendships and sympathies are not for him who has not learned, in some measure, to "stay his haste, and make delays." And yet it is perhaps not so much the lack of time, as it is the lack of an eye to see, that gets in the way of a more general appreciation. Possibly there is comfort, meanwhile, in the knowledge that there is no failure anywhere to accept the parks as things to be desired and valued for their effect on urban conditions. Such wholesale acceptance of them has been enough to establish freshness and beauty in countless places where only a decade or two ago were only waste and squalor. The cities can well afford to go on making parks, and caring for them, until even the dullest of citizens shall think of them as one of his "mercies" and come to enjoy them for the beauty that is theirs.

### Notes and Comments

GENERAL PERSHING, the story is told by the British Weekly, received, a short time ago, a five-figure offer from a New York music hall manager for a series of short war lectures. General Pershing was somewhat astonished, and not particularly pleased. He did not reply. A fortnight later he received the inquiry, "Have you entertained my proposal?" He then, it is said, answered, "No, but your proposal has entertained me."

THE effect of the signing of the armistice upon London's night appearance was so marked and sudden as to command immediate comment. Daytime London also has changed since November. There is more color in the streets than had been seen for many a long day. Londoners welcome the return of the barrows stacked with golden oranges. The toy vendors are doing good trade on their former pitches, reinforced of late by a host of balloon sellers, with peacock blue and amber bunches of their wares held tightly on strings, at the street corners. They carry an air of sunny cheerfulness which recalls Paris and the Bois. The Paris variety of air balloon, or is it just that of the Grand Magasin du Louvre? sports a crowing cock stamped on its shiny surface.

AS EVERYBODY KNOWS, it is quite easy to forget the title of a book, and still easier when one has very little idea what the book is about. Such was the predicament of the woman who, the other day, came into a library in the west of the United States and asked for a copy of "The Scarlet Ship," but who the author was she just couldn't at the moment remember. The librarian hunted, but the library contained no book entitled "The Scarlet Ship." The patron went away, but a few minutes later was back at the desk, and this time she guessed that what she had meant to ask for was "The Red Boat." Again the librarian looked in vain, and again the patron went away and returned, this time triumphant. "I've remembered who wrote it," said she, "What I want is 'The Ruby Yacht,' by Omar Khayyam."

EVEN as time is counted in China, Fen Chou Fu is quite an old town. People were living there 2000 years before the Christian era, and when the Manchus drove out the Mings the defeated rulers took refuge in Fen Chou Fu and rebuilt its city walls, although how long they staid there the Twentieth Century traveler who describes the ancient city in a current magazine neglects to tell the reader. But they made the walls strong, and probably set up the great, long-legged bronze birds that perch on them. In the gateway two upright stones mark the width of vehicles permitted to enter the narrow, crooked streets, and everywhere the crows, hawks, magpies, and whistling kites build their nests. An odd old city, Fen Chou Fu is, nevertheless, not altogether immune to outside influence. The traveler photographed a Chinese wedding party, and atop his native habiliments the bridegroom is revealed wearing a derby hat.

CHILDREN in Lynn, Massachusetts, should be interested in the ancient wooden seat that has come into the possession of the local historical society. The old seat, 127 years ago, was used in a schoolhouse, and the children nowadays may congratulate themselves that such furniture has been improved in point of comfort. The back is made of a solid three-inch plank, straight as the proverbial ramrod, and the seat is about contemporary with the printing of the celebrated New England Primer. One can imagine the young American of the time wriggling on its uncompromising surface, gloomily studying the Primer, and not a bit happier for reading that

The little Lamb doth skip and play,  
Always merry, always gay.

But at that period the comfort of school children was not very seriously considered, although the Primer itself, which nobody then considered quaint, was designed as an "easy and pleasant Guide to the Art of Reading."

IF THE British Labor Party has a proper sense of humor, it will be amused rather than disturbed by one result, not taken into consideration, that must logically follow if the Women's Emancipation Bill passes Parliament. If the women of the realm can sit with men in the House of Commons, the ladies of the realm can sit with lords in the House of Peers. Thus the aristocratic privilege of the lords will be automatically extended to include the ladies. To which the sensible Laborite would probably say that the term "women" includes the class "ladies," and that so far as he is concerned the ladies are quite welcome to sit with the lords. If the bill becomes law, the King, when he addresses Parliament, will presumably begin his remarks with a courteous "My Ladies, Lords, and Gentlemen."